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# FROM THE REBEL STATES.

## Additional Extracts from Richmond Papers.

## More About the Rebel Defeat at Gettysburgh.

## Comments on the Decision in the Case of the Alexandra.

## What the Rebels Propose to Do if it is Affirmed.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

We continue our extracts from Richmond papers of July 27:

### MORE ABOUT THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURGH.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Sentinel* writes from the camp of ALEXANDER'S battery of light artillery, near Hagerstown, Md., under date of July 10:

"There is no doubt about the fact that our repulse here has, at least for a time, changed the whole plan of this campaign. *Almost every one feels that we attempted almost impossibilities. I think we were too confident.* I intimated this in my letter to you from Chambersburgh. Every man felt we could whip HOOKER wherever we might meet him. We had forgotten the power of the spade, and the immense advantage which position may give. We had lost sight of the striking history of the siege of Vicksburgh, even while in progress; there 20,000 men successfully resisting and slaughtering a besieging army of 75,000 men, though surrounded and cut off from all succor.

I am in LONGSTREET'S corps, who commanded the centre on the right of Gettysburgh. Gen. HOOD was on our right. Just to our front and right was a very rocky spur, on which the enemy had a battery, supported, of course, by infantry. Gen. HOOD sent word on Thursday afternoon to Gen. LEE, that *he had met with an unexpected obstacle in this mountain*, and that he could not advance. Both on Wednesday and Thursday we had driven the enemy without difficulty, but when we had fallen back to this spur or mountain and the connecting range of hills, our advance was checked. Thursday was a glorious day in our front. The men were in splendid spirits. It would have done your heart good (for it filled my eyes with tears) to see Gen. WOFFORD'S brigade charge the enemy, who was strongly posted in a large peach orchard about 500 yards from the grove in which our battery was placed. Between these two points was a gentle valley, covered with clover and corn, affording no protection. *The enemy's artillery in this orchard had damaged us terribly.* One battery in this battalion (RHETT'S S. C., Lieut. FICKLIN commanding) had lost 30 men in less than an hour. But other batteries came rapidly in line, and the enemy's fire slackened a little. WOFFORD'S men were lying just behind us, under cover of a hill. The order was given to advance. We ceased firing a moment, and the noble brigade filed between our guns amid a thousand cheers from full and admiring hearts of the artillery. They leaped the low stone fence, and soon the noble line of two full regiments was formed, and began to descend the slope toward the orchard. The gallant General rode to the front, with his hat high above his head, first cheering on the regiment on the left, and then galloped along the line of that upon the right. The charge terrified the enemy, for he made no resistance. Soon the brigade and its noble commander entered the orchard, and the artillery which had been playing over their heads ceased, and this strong position was won. Long may Gen. WOFFORD live to lead his men to victory!

The failure of Gen. PICKETT to take the position on our left *was due to the strengthening of the enemy's fortifications and want of support.* He was posted behind a strong stone wall, and had parallels beyond this—so that when one line was taken, another and another remained. These places are not improperly called by the men "slaughter pens."

The artillery fight of Friday (3d) was the greatest of the war—some say the greatest "field" artillery fight of the age. It began at 4½ o'clock. Our battery happened to fire the first gun at some skirmishers, who were endeavoring to get into a ravine in our front. Before 8 o'clock we had blown up four of the enemy's caissons, and we must have damaged him (and I learn he confesses it) terribly during the afternoon. Between 1 and 5 o'clock I am satisfied we fired 25,000 shot and shell. This was just before PICKETT assaulted the enemy's works. *Had they been carried, we would have been in Baltimore ere this.*

Not a gun was fired on Saturday. It reminded us all of the day (Thursday) that followed the battle of Sharpsburgh. *As it began to be intimated that we would fall back, every face grew sad; but when it was ascertained that our ammunition (heavy ordnance) was nearly exhausted, all acquiesced. I have to see the first man who wishes to return to Virginia.* I have talked with timid men, but all agree that we can whip the Yankees any day on a *fair field*. This is all we want. We care little about numbers. We don't expect to 'remove mountains,' but we hope, by God's blessing, to do what the Army of Northern Virginia has so often done before.

There is great discontent among the officers and men in regard to Order No. 72. The stores are all closed. Men who profess to be our friends in this State shut their doors in our faces and denounce our money. This is intolerable. These men are as truly our enemies as the blackest Republican in the land. To the Yankees their doors are wide spread. They say they can't buy goods with our money. Why not let them invest *some* of their money in our bonds? We don't wish to 'buy them out.' They embark in other speculations which they own are more hazardous. They say we will certainly establish our independence, and yet they will not turn a hand to help us. Many of our men need shoes, hats and clothes, and yet Quartermasters issue none, and none can be bought, though we offer to buy at a discount of our money of from 50 to 100 per cent. 'These things ought not so to be.' Officers ought to be allowed to buy what their men need; no one wants ornaments."

### A REBEL CONGRESSMAN ON THE SITUATION.

SPEECH OF J. L. M. CURRY, OF ALABAMA.

Hon. J. L. M. CURRY addressed a large number of ladies and gentlemen at his home in Talladega last week, in which he announced himself a candidate for reëlection, and stated his position upon questions at issue. The Talladega *Watchtower* gives the following synopsis of his speech:

"He justified the secession of Alabama, and the establishment of the Confederate Government. In this connection, the impossibility of coöperation with other Southern States prior to secession, without a violation of the Federal obligations, was clearly proven. The moderation and wisdom of the seceding States, in preventing anarchy in the country and preserving the charters of freedom, were brought out in striking light.

The common imputation that the Secessionists, or what is the same thing, that the Confederate Government had brought on the present war, was denied, and from undeniable documentary and historic proof it was established that LINCOLN'S Government was alone responsible for existing troubles. The charge of precipitating the South into the war was rejected as a slander and a stigma on our gallant soldiers.

Referring to peace, he said that he earnestly desired and prayed for an honorable peace—that no propositions for peace had ever been made by LINCOLN or any Northern State; that the belief that peace, except at the sacrifice of our liberty and independence, could at any time have been brought about, was an ignorant delusion; and copious extracts were read from President DAVIS' messages, showing 'that President, Congress, and people of the Confederate States earnestly desired a peaceful solution' of the questions at issue. *The effort to organize a Peace party in the South was declared to be unjust to our sister States, grossly wrongful to the army, and an encouragement to our enemies to persevere in their unhallowed designs.* Whatever of peace sentiment exists, or has found expression at the North, was based exclusively on the idea of reconstruction, and that was a proposition too monstrous to be tolerated by any Southerner. While he would not stickle on any rules of false propriety in making propositions for peace, he had more hope in conquering a peace than in humbly begging the Yankees to abandon their wicked purposes. *If peace be desired by the North, a withdrawal of their army from our soil would accomplish it.*

The financial condition of the country was then adverted to, and *the injurious effects of a redundant currency, in enhancing prices and increasing our indebtedness, without an adequate return, were fully presented.* The necessity of the Funding bill, to arrest the progressive expansion of the currency, and convert the surplus into bonds, payable at a remote period, was illustrated, and satisfactory extracts from the reports of Mr. MEMMINGER and Mr. HUNTER were produced to show the wisdom and good faith of the measure.

As an auxiliary to the funding process, and to reduce our currency and restrain our credit, the Tax bill was defended. Many of its features were objectionable; amendments would improve some of its parts, but the general principle of a tax on incomes or productions was good, and the necessity was imperative. The advantage of an income tax was, that it adjusted itself to the inequalities of the war. The tax in kind, or the tithe, was explained at length, and while novel and unusual, by a series of practical arguments, it was made apparent that the Government would be withdrawn to a great extent from the market, as a purchaser of the stores proper for the subsistence and forage of the army; that the tax in produce could be paid by the farmer with more ease than in any other mode; that the Government, as the great purchaser, being practically withdrawn from the market, individuals would purchase at lower rates: that the currency would be relieved of an amount necessary to purchase the articles in kind, and that the debt would be sensibly diminished.

The resources of our country were discussed, and our ability exhibited to pay a debt contracted in a war of independence.

Mr. CURRY expressed the hope that the war would not be of long continuance; showed that God had graciously commingled it with good; *that henceforth we would be a separate people, free from Yankee ideas, Yankee books, and their corrupt society, corrupt politics and false religion; that this was a time for faith and resolution, and that what had been accomplished was the strongest incentive to renewed and hopeful exertions.*

The whole speech was plain, practical and argumentative; and every one who heard it felt that, whatever else might be said of our representative, he was unusually bold and frank in the avowal of his opinions."

### "OUR NAVY."

Under this caption the Richmond *Whig* says:

"The recent decision by the Lord Chief Baron of England in the case of the *Alexandra*, is worthy of the special attention of our Secretary of the Navy. While that decision has to be affirmed by a higher Court, to which appeal has been taken, before it becomes operative, *the probabilities of its being sustained are sufficiently strong to warrant preliminary steps on the part of our naval authorities toward the construction of a formidable navy.*

The argument of the Lord Chief Baron, who rendered the decision in this case, derived its main force from a decision rendered by Judge STORY, in an analogous case which arose some years ago in the United States. He decided that it was perfectly competent for shipbuilders to construct vessels of any kind, and dispose of them as they would of any description of merchandise, only that they must leave the port where sold, carrying no warlike equipments. The English decision was in strict conformity with this, and doubtless that decision will be fully affirmed by the Appellate Court, to which the case has been carried.

The policy of the United States down to the period of the Crimean war has been in keeping with this decision. The Yankees, in some instances, during the pendency of that war, even overstepped the limits which that decision prescribed, by equipping vessels sold to the Russian Government with arms and munitions of war—and that, as there is strong reason to believe, with the connivance of the United States Government. This manifestation of sympathy with Russia led to the establishment of intimate and friendly relations between the two Powers, which are, doubtless, materially strengthened by that community of Governmental policy which gives both an unenviable distinction among the civilized nations of the earth. England will not permit the precedent which the United States has furnished in the decision of Judge STORY, and the practice pursued under it, to go for nothing. The monopoly which she would secure to her commercial marine, as the result of a decision which would open to us the privilege of constructing naval vessels in her ports, will be apt to blunt that pride of superior legal acumen which caused British jurists to sneer at American decisions in the past. The citation of Judge STORY'S ruling is eminently opportune, and care will be taken by England to turn it to good account.

*The advantages to us which an affirmation of the decision in this Alexandra case will afford cannot be overestimated. If they are promptly availed of by our naval authorities, we will be in a position not only to give the death-blow to the commerce of our enemy, but to strike at some of his northern cities.* In the present state of the harbor defences of New-York, Boston, Portland, and smaller northern cities, such a vessel as the *Warrior* would have little difficulty in entering any of those ports and inflicting a vital blow upon the enemy. *The destruction of Boston alone would be worth a hundred victories in the field.* It would bring such terror to the "blue-noses," as to cause them to wish eagerly for peace, despite their overweening love of gain, which has been so freely administered to them since the opening of this war. Vessels of the *Warrior* class would promptly raise the blockade of our ports, and would even in this respect confer advantages which would soon repay the cost of their construction.

*The Secretary of the Navy has been thought by many, ourselves included, deficient in energy, enterprise and resources.* His friends assert that, but for the secrecy necessary to be observed in the operations of his Department he could be fully vindicated from these imputations. They declare, indeed, that the investigations of the Congressional Committee appointed to examine into the management and transactions of his Department have shown that these charges are without foundation, and that the culpability for many remissnesses charged to Mr. MALLORY *really rests with another member of the Cabinet, without whose coöperation he could do nothing.* We do not know how this may be. But we are of opinion that the opportunity now afforded will test Mr. MALLORY'S fitness for his post in such a way as to leave the public indifferent to what any Committee may say or think. They will judge for themselves whether he makes such use of it as the public interests demand, and by that judgment, from which there will be no appeal, he must stand or fall.

### A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF OUR "GOOD SPIRITS."

*From the Richmond Christian Advocate.*

This stereotyped expression—"in good spirits"—may be heard at any street corner, and even in any news journal of the day. It is the language both parties in this gigantic war employ, from time to time, to describe their respective feelings. It is sometimes sincerely uttered, sometimes hypocritically. It is the expression of a cheerful courage, it is also the deceitful language in which some disguise their anxieties.

If they mean what they say, very little good fortune seems needful to excite the happiest emotions of our enemies. When they escape an utter defeat, they are "in good spirits;" when they come against us in all the pride and pomp of their numbers, and flee back routed to their places, they have only changed their base, and are "in good spirits;" when they lay siege to a place like Vicksburgh, spend millions of dollars, *throw away thousands of tons of iron*, sacrifice in front of our guns ten thousand lives—without an idea of how much good such sacrifices, otherwise devoted, might do—they are "in good spirits;" and when the beleaguered city surrenders, (though its capture cost them a hundred fold its value,) in delirious animation, such as only those persons feel to whom a victory is very rare, they ring all the balls in Yankeedom, and fire off all the cannon they can spare for such celebrations, for they have reached the climax of "good spirits."

Now we do not envy the "good spirits" of a people who rejoice in wickedness, and glory in their own shame. The fiendish glee of those who take pleasure in the slaughter of men defending their own homes, is an enjoyment we hope our people may never realize. Their joy is the fruit of principles that disgrace them, and motives that will make them fill a page in history full of infamy.

If they were good men they would take no pleasure in witnessing the suffering even of those who were esteemed in error. They would rather weep over the necessity of war against their enemies. *It is highly creditable to the South that the people of the Confederacy indulge, under no circumstances, in such demonstrations of vulgar glee.* When we defeat our foes, we humbly thank Heaven, and sincerely pray God to give them a better mind. Our "good spirits" should flow from pure principles, holy convictions and an abiding faith in the true and living God. We ought to be so firmly fixed in faith that temporary reverses cannot dismay, and the largest successes will only confirm our trust in the Lord of Hosts.

If we are merely circumstantial, we shall be the pitiful victims of life's vicissitudes. A people devoid of noble sentiments, governed by motives of policy, and without lofty principles, having no great, good end in view, will always be governed by shifting circumstances, and will be sad or gay, joyous or depressed, accordingly.

"Good spirits" will always be realized by people conscious of rectitude and hopeful in God. In such a cause as ours we ought to be ashamed not to be in "good spirits" all the while, as far as hope of final success is concerned. We commend to our people the *thirty-seventh* Psalm. Read it carefully.

### THE CONSCRIPTION.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION EXPLAINED.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Va., July 21, 1863.

To answer numerous inquiries, and to correct errors not uncommon, the following notice is published to all concerned:

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the conscript age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old, and is not otherwise exempt by law.

2. Membership (unless as an officer duly accepted by the War Department) of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.

3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute will become liable in his own person, whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.

4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to higher authority, with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and prolonged suspense.

Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers will be forwarded by them for hearing, when any possible ground of appeal is set forth.

5. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local Press of their respective States.

G. W. LAY, Lieut.-Col., A. A. G.,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

### THE COTTON BONDS.

A SECOND CALL FOR BIDS BY MR. MEMMINGER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, July 21, 1863.

Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time before 12 o'clock M., of 5th August, 1863, for the purchase of five millions of dollars of six per cent. twenty-year bonds, with coupons, payable in cotton or coin, issued under the act of Congress, approved April 30, 1863. The bonds to be issued will each be in the sum of $1,000, and bids will be accepted for one or more bonds. Each bid must be indorsed, "Bid for Cotton Bonds," and must inclose a certificate of deposit in the name of the Treasurer of one per cent. of the purchase money, made with the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or some Depositary of the Treasury. The deposit will be returned if the bid is not accepted, and if accepted, will be applied in part payment of the purchase money, if the terms are complied with; or will be forfeited, if not complied with. Bids accepted must be paid within ten days after notice of acceptance, in current Treasury notes, one-half at least of which shall be of issues subsequent to April 1, 1863.

A copy of the bond may be seen at my office of the Treasury Department.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL.

*Reported by R. H. Maury & Co.*

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

BONDS—Virginia State 6 ₽ cent.—last sales 136 and interest.
North Carolina, new 6 ₽ cent.—130@135.
Missouri State 6 ₽ cent.—last sales, 275.
North Carolina, old 6 ₽ cent.—325.
North Carolina, new 8 ₽ cent—140 and interest.
Confederate States 15,000,000—Coupon Bonds, 195 and interest; Registered do., 140 and interest.
Confederate States 1,000,000,000, short dates, 102¾ to 103 and interest.
Confederate States 1,000,000, long dates, held at 105 to 110 and interest.
STOCKS—Bank of Virginia—last sales, 89½.
Bank of Commonwealth—last sales, 148.
Farmers' Bank of Virginia—last sales, 130.
Exchange Bank of Virginia—last sales, 125.
Virginia Central Railroad—in demand at 100.
COIN—Gold and Sterling, $8 to $8 50 ₽ cent. premium—very little doing in either
BANK NOTES—In fair demand, at 175 to 180 ₽ cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL.

*Reported by Martin & Cardoza, Commission Merchants.*

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

BACON—The supply in the market is limited. We quote Hog-round at $1 50 to $1 55.
HAMS $1 55 to $1 60 ₽ lb.
BEANS—White, sales at $18 to $20 ₽ bushel.
BUTTER—Is scarce. We quote good at $2 to $2 50.
BRANDY—Apple, sales at $22 to $25 ₽ gallon.
BEESWAX—In demand at $2 ₽ lb.
CORNMEAL—We note sales at $10 ₽ bushel.
CORN—There is but little on the market; sales at $9 50 to $10.
CANDLES—Tallow, $2 50 to $2 75; Adamantine, $4 50 to $5 ₽ lb.
COTTON—50c. to 55c. ₽ lb.
COFFEE—$4 to $4 50 ₽ lb.
FRUIT—Dried Apples, $10 to $21; Peaches, $10 to $16 ₽ bushel
FLOUR—The transactions in Flour have been entirely confined to the retail trade. We quote Superfine at $32 to $34; Extra, $35; Family, $38 to $40. Market more active and demand good.
FLOUR BARRELS—$1 each.
FLAXSEED—There is but little demand. Sales this week at $7 ₽ bushel.
HAY—We note sales at $8 to $10 ₽ hundred.
HIDES—Dry, $1 50 to $1 60 ₽ lb.
LARD—Sales at $1 50 to $1 60.
LEATHER—Sole, $3 50 to $3 75; Upper, $5 to $5 50.
LIME—$10 ₽ bbl.
MOLASSES—$8 20 to $9 50 ₽ gallon.
OATS—Sales at $6 ₽ bushel.
PEAS—Black-eye, $12; brown, $10 50 ₽ bushel.
POTATOES—Irish very scarce; sales at $10 to $15 ₽ bushel.
PLASTER—None in market.
RICE—18c. to 20c. ₽ lb.
RYE—Last sales $7 ₽ bushel.
SEEDS—Timothy, $7 50; Clover, 24c. to 25c.; Orchard grass seed $4 50 ₽ bushel.
SALT—45 cents ₽ lb.
SUGARS—Sales at $1 70 to $1 80.
TOBACCO—We continue our quotations, with the remark that the market is more animated for all the descriptions of working Tobacco. For common Lugs $12 to $14, good $16 to $22. Bright working Lugs $25 to $30. Common Leaf $18 to $26. Good $30 to $38. Fine $45 to $55. Fine manufacturing from $60 to $90. Bright wrappers $1 50 to $2 50.
WOOD—Oak $25, pine $22 ₽ cord.
WHISKY—Sales at $23 to $25 ₽ gallon, for Corn; Rye $28 to $38.

CITY MARKETS.

*From the Sentinel, July 27.*

A stroll through the First Market, Saturday morning, assured us of the following prices prevailing there at this time: New Potatoes, $1 ₽ quart; Onions, $1 ₽ quart; Cymling, $1 ₽ dozen; Cucumbers, $1@$1 50 ₽ dozen; Green Apples, 25c.@$1 ₽ quart; Cabbage, 50c.@$3 ₽ head; Eggs, $2 ₽ dozen; Chickens, $3@$6 ₽ pair; Whortleberries, 75c. ₽ quart; Blackberries, 25c.@50c. ₽ quart; Green Corn, $3 ₽ dozen ears; Mutton, $1 ₽ lb.; Bacon, $1 75 ₽ lb.; Butter, $3 ₽ lb.; Buttermilk, 50c. ₽ quart; Sturgeon, 75c. ₽ lb. The market appeared well supplied with all these articles, *yet these extraordinary prices were firmly maintained.*

# THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

## The Force Reported to be under Command of Col. Pegram.

## PROBABLE CAPTURE OF THE INVADERS.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 29.

The following information was received at headquarters last night:

Col. PEGRAM, with between 1,500 and 2,000 men, crossed the Cumberland River a day or two since, and moved north toward Richmond. He was in the vicinity of that place at last accounts.

The prevailing opinion here in military circles is that when PEGRAM started he was not aware of the capture of MORGAN, and contemplated assisting him to escape.

The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such as will be impossible for him to either advance much further or to escape.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 29.

MORGAN is disposed of in time for BURNSIDE to attend to fresh foes, now advancing towards Lexington. There are all sorts of rumors afloat.

The substantial facts are that Col. SCOTT'S old command, with PEGRAM'S and ASHBY'S regiments, in all about fifteen hundred men, crossed Cumberland River a day or two ago, at Big Creek Gap, and moved toward Lexington; our pickets and patrols retiring before them.

Detachments of the Tenth Kentucky and Second Ohio cavalry, and One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois mounted infantry, in all four hundred men, under Col. SANDERS, were attacked at Richmond, Ky., yesterday morning, overpowered and badly cut up.

They fell back on the Kentucky River, where they crossed, pursued by the enemy.

The people of South Kentucky River were panic-stricken and fled North, bringing improbable rumors of the advance of 18,000 rebel cavalry *via* Crab Orchard, with BUCKNER and 15,000 more in reserve at Knoxville. All improbable.

Martial law was declared in Lexington, and all the citizens were called to arms. Gen. HASCALL commands the post. Gen. BURNSIDE has gone to Lexington.

The Hickman bridge is strongly guarded, and the rebels will not probably cross the river.

Gen. PORTER'S and Gen. GILLMORE'S commands are in the rear of the rebels, so they will not probably remain long in Central Kentucky.

# FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

## The Line of the Rappahannock Again Occupied.

## Active Movements to be Suspended for the Present.

## MOVEMENTS OF LEE'S FORCES.

## Hill's and Longstreet's Corps Encamped Between Culpepper and Gordonsville.

## The Bulk of Ewell's Command Still in the Valley.

## SKIRMISHING AT THE OUTPOSTS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

Mr. E. A. PAUL sends the following to this bureau:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Va., Wednesday, July 29.

This army to-day occupies practically the same line that it did two months ago. The recent active movements will be necessarily followed by a period of comparative inaction, during which it will be recruited and recuperated.

The most stupendous blunder of the war is still the common topic among all grades, for all firmly believe that had LEE been attacked on the Sunday previous to his commencing to recross the Potomac, the rebellion to-day would have been at an end.

For the next month the cavalry will do most of the fighting.

As I have before stated, LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S commands, after passing through Thornton's—not Chester—Gap, have encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville. EWELL'S command covered their rear and flank by guarding the Blue Ridge passes. The bulk of this corps is now moving down the Valley, and detachments threaten our lines. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock our pickets were driven in near Amissville, and the indications to-day are, that our outposts are liable to be forced in at any moment by superior detachments of the rebels.

There is but little sickness, and the men are more liberally supplied with rations than ever before. This, taken with the recent Union successes, creates a general good feeling in the army.

A large number of officers have recently been detached to bring on drafted men.

### Mosby's Operations—In an Enemy's Country—The Late Gen. Farnsworth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR UPPERVILLE, Monday, July 20, 1863.

Notwithstanding my prediction to the contrary, MOSBY has actually made an attack upon one of our trains, but fortunately it was so well guarded that he gained but little by the operation. As the army advances into Virginia again, all begin to feel most sensibly that they are in an enemy's country. This is made apparent in different ways. First, the ruling powers are more particular as to the rights of citizens than when in Maryland or Pennsylvania. Here every man's property, wherever any portion of the army bivouacks for the night, is scrupulously guarded. This was not done so generally in Maryland or Pennsylvania. The soldiers feel this change of affairs very keenly, the more particularly because the enemy, while in the States named, indulged in the largest license. Private property was scarcely anywhere respected, and in some instances the officers compelled respectable families to do their washing, never offering to pay for the same, and in one instance at least, found fault with the manner in which their linen was done up, and made the family rewash and iron the articles again. Turned-up noses with the fair sex are as plenty as ever, notwithstanding the late disasters to the Confederate arms. Ladies (!) not unfrequently refuse to answer when respectfully addressed, but with the majority of the men there is evidently a favorable change. Those who, a few months ago, were blatant Secessionists, now are more moderate, and talk hopefully of peace, and profess to believe that they begin to see the beginning of the end. Their hopes, however, are based upon a fallacy; they refer to the riot in New-York as a popular movement against the "war party" at the North which will culminate by electing a successor to Mr. LINCOLN in favor of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States—and a few of the more hopeful believe that Mr. LINCOLN will even be compelled to withdraw the Union troops from Southern soil. As the army moved forward armed enemies slip in everywhere, and it is a disgrace that the army cannot be permitted to wipe out, as it moves on, all the bushwhackers in the country. A party of armed men came within one mile of our camp today and fired upon some of our men who were out foraging. Capt. THEILKUHL, Topographical Engineers, through a misunderstanding, rode to near Piedmont Station to-day with several others expecting to find headquarters there to-night, and narrowly escaped being captured. In recrossing the Potomac Gen. GREGG'S division moved from Harper's Ferry to Charlestown and then moved to Shepardstown. In this place he was attacked by STUART with eight pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up until 8½ o'clock in the evening, when Gen. GREGG fell back to Harper's Ferry. Col. DE FOREST, at Harper's Ferry, heard the firing and was about moving on with his brigade to render assistance, but met the retreating column. Our loss was only about twenty killed and wounded.

THE LATE GEN. FARNSWORTH.

As every reliable fact in connection with the death of the much lamented Gen. FARNSWORTH is of interest, especially to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, I will here add some particulars furnished me by Surgeon WOOD, Medical Director. Gen. FARNSWORTH, it will be remembered, was killed on the left at Gettysburgh, Friday, July 3, while leading the First Vermont, First Virginia and Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry in a charge. Dr. WOOD, on Sunday, sent out twice to search for his and other bodies. Both times the party was fired upon by the enemy's sharpshooters. Later in the day Dr. WOOD went himself upon the field, and found the body of Gen. FARNSWORTH a few rods beyond the second stone wall, a little to the right, in a rocky ravine. The body had been stripped of everything save an undershirt and socks. Near by was the General's favorite horse. Immediately after leaping the first stone fence, the General's horse was shot, and he himself was wounded in one leg. An orderly gave him another horse, and as he remounted and urged on the charge, he was seen to lean forward and press one hand upon his stomach. It is probable that he then received the ball through his stomach. At the second fence the enemy had placed a lot of rails close together, so that it was impossible to leap it, and Gen. FARNSWORTH directed the First Virginia to left oblique and the First Vermont to right oblique. The First Virginia obeyed the order. The First Vermont did not hear it, or at all events the movement was not executed by them, and consequently they got under a more disastrous fire than if the order had been heard and executed. Gen. FARNSWORTH'S body was pierced by five balls—one in each leg, one through the shoulders, one through the stomach, and the last one just above the heart. When found his face was as calm and pleasant as when in life. The last shot must have killed him instantly. His remains were interred at Gettysburgh. The fatal bullet is now in the possession of Dr. WOOD.

Col. DEFORREST, of the Fifth New-York cavalry, a few days ago arrested a man at Snicker's Gap, upon whose person was found papers going to show that an extensive contraband trade has been carried on between Baltimore and Richmond, notwithstanding the stringency of the blockade. The papers will be duly forwarded.

### Snicker's Gap Occupied—Soldiers Buried at Boonsboro, Md.

SNICKER'S GAP, Sunday, July 19, 1863.

The Fifth Michigan cavalry took possession of this Gap yesterday—meeting with a slight opposition only from a few of WHITE'S cavalry. The Gap is now held by Lieut.-Col. BRINTON, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania. The enemy have a picket of fifteen men at the ford, who have seen fit to fire at every body wearing a blue uniform, but thus far without wounding any one.

To-day it is reported that MOSBY'S cavalry is in our rear looking after the army trains, but they are now sufficiently well protected to prevent loss. Our cavalry is guarding the mountain passes. LEE'S army is rapidly moving down the Shenandoah Valley; citizens who have seen his columns within the last two days, say it is more like a mob than an army.

The following named soldiers have recently been buried in the grounds of the Lutheran and Dutch Reformed Churches at Boonsboro, Md.:

Sergt. R. C. Vinson, Co. K, 8th Illinois cavalry.
A Lieutenant—name unknown.
J. W. Cole, Co. F, 8th Illinois cavalry.
W. J. Kemecott, Co. F, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Sergt. Meyers, Co. B, 1st U. S. cavalry.
J. C. Durald, Co. D, 8th Illinois cavalry.
——Campo, Co. D, 7th Michigan cavalry.
Capt. H. Evans, Co. C, 1st U. S. cavalry.
G. Burnham, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.
Capt. Chas. Telling, Co. D, 6th Michigan cavalry.
One man name unknown.

FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY.

*Killed—From June 24 to July 18.*

Sergt. A. P. Beeman, Co. B.
J. J. Smith, Co. C.
S. Lund, Co. D.
Sergt. G. W. Everest, Co. E.
Frank Gould, Co. E.
Wesley Watts, Co. E.
O. M. Morse, Co. E.
Sergt. G. H. Duncan, Co. L.
Corp. H. S. Walter, Co. L.
G. L. Brownell, Co. L.
A. F. Kimball, Co. E.
L. M. Brigham, Co. F.
Sergt. G. D. Bucklin, Co. H.
J. Sulham, Co. H.
H. M. Wosthen, Co. H.
Jo. Buffun, Co. H.
John Galoni, Co. R.
R. D. Thompson, Co. L.
Capt. J. W. Woodward, Co. M.

The following is a list of the wounded in recent engagements:

H. E. Bliss, Co. A—leg.
Sergt. J. W. Woodbury, Co. D—leg.
H. K. Bard, Co. D—foot.
J. H. Allen, Co. D—neck.
Sergt. J. M. Baley, Co. E—arm.
Major Gould, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. J. Wentworth, Co. E—arm.
Capt. O. F. Cushman, Co. E—face.
Co'p. D. Edwards, Co. F—arm
Henry Jervis, Co. F—head.
Sergt. L. Morgan, Co. H—arm.
Sergt. E. Mather, Co. H—wrist.
Corp. S. M. Gorton, Co. H—chest.
Corp. Robt. Pollinger, Co. L—leg.
T. Keefe, Co. L—hand.
Edgar Wolcott, Co. L—face.
Josiah Fobes, Co. L—back.
H. B. Nash, Co. L—leg.
A. Burlett, Co. L—ankle.
J. L. Mantt, Co. L—arm.
Capt. Henry C. Parsons, Co. L—side.
T. McGuire, Co. M—thigh
Lieut. Gilbert Stewart, Co. G—side.
Sergt. Saml. Ufford, Co. B—shoulder.
D. N. Bigelow. Co B—hand
James Riley, Co. H—arm.
Jas. Stone, Co. H—thigh.
G. J. Everson. Co. H—sh'dr
Sec. Lt. P. H. Caldwell, Co. I—arm.
G. S. Spofford, Co. I—arm.
James Graves, Co. I—leg.
A. S. Ober, Co. I—hand.
Sergt. Jas. Rice, Co. K—leg.
Sergt. Hazzard Bennett, Co. K—shoulder.
H. Tupper, Co. K—shoulder
Chas. Lapham, Co. K—both legs amputated, doing well
Sergt. S. H. Wood, Co. L—shoulder.
Sergt. W. L. Greenleaf, Co. L—arm, hip and back.
Corp. Ira S. Sperry, Co. L—leg.
Sergt. H. D. Hull, Co. B—hand.
M. Shanon, Co. B—arm.
E. Hibbard, Co. B—groin.
Corp. H. Jennier, Co. B—head.
2d Lieut. P. C. J. Cheney, Co. C—abdomen.
Corp. M. M. Rice, Co. C—head.
W. P. Mason, Co. C—amputated at shoulder joint.
F. A. Preston, Co. C—shoulder.
J. F. Reed, Co. C—head.
Thos. S. May, Co. C—head.

Capt. SCHOFIELD, Lieut. SIBLEY and 103 non-commissioned officers and privates are missing.

The following promotions have recently been made in the Ninth New-York Cavalry:

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Sackett to be Colonel.
Maj. George S. Nichols to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
Capt. E. A. Anderson to be Major.
Lieut. J. Q. Brown to be Captain.
Adjt. W. H. Bache to be Captain.
Second Lieut. W. N. Smith to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant.
Second Lieut. James A. Smith to be First Lieut'nt.
Second Lieut. G. B. Stockwell to be First Lieut'nt.
Second Lieut. H. V. Davis to be First Lieutenant.
Sergt.-Maj. J. Burrows to be Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. S. D. Stiles to be Second Lieutenant.
Sergt. D. R. Whitmore to be Second Lieutenant.

## THE REAR GUARD OF LEE'S ARMY.

### The First New-York Cavalry in Pursuit—Rejoicing of the People at the Disappearance of the Invaders—A Word of Explanation.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

SHARPSBURGH, MD., Friday, July 24, 1863.

Since the departure from this part of the country of the Army of the Potomac, this place has been occupied by part of MILROY'S old division, Col. A. T. MCREYNOLDS, First New-York cavalry, commanding. Yesterday morning, scouts brought in word that the enemy had left Shepherdstown and vicinity, and the rebel pickets were no longer to be seen on the opposite bank of the river. A party was accordingly ordered by the Colonel to cross the river, and if possible to proceed to Martinsburgh. The detachment, consisting of about one hundred men of the First New-York cavalry, under Capts. JONES, SIMONS and BAILEY, with about the same number of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, the whole under Maj. T. QUINN, First New-York cavalry, left at 11 o'clock, crossed the river, and going through Shepherdstown, reached Martinsburgh about 2 o'clock P. M. Our troops were received with great joy by the inhabitants, secesh as well as Union, and they all said, "we knew the First New-York cavalry would be the first men back here." Our men were freely supplied with such provisions as were there, and not even in Maryland were our troops more heartily welcomed. There was one exception, however, for one lovely rebel, Miss B——N, was so overcome by the sight of the blue jackets and "that awful Capt. BAILEY," that she fainted clear away. Our men captured in Martinsburgh one Lieutenant and twelve men, who were found in the town and brought safely across the river. The citizens tell of great suffering in the rebel army, and say that there are no rations issued, the men having to provide for themselves. Our pickets were thrown out while the men were resting at Martinsburgh, and came in sight of the rebel pickets, who proved to be the rear of EWELL'S corps. There were about one hundred sick and wounded rebels, among them several officers—all of them in a condition that precluded their being taken away. The troops returned to camp last night. Col. MCREYNOLDS has taken every precaution while in command here to guard against surprise, and is on the alert, as he has ever been, to take advantage of whatever comes to his knowledge. It was a portion of his command, (the First New-York cavalry,) at North Mountain, that took possession of Martinsburgh last December, and they have now been the first to dash in there again.

While writing, please let me add a word on "bygones." Some of the papers have charged Col. MCREYNOLDS with negligence and with being surprised at Berryville last month. Such a charge is totally unfounded. The whole force had slept on their arms for two or three nights previous to the attack, and on the night of Friday, June 12, Capt. HENDRICKS came across the rebels at White Post, and Lieut. POINDEXTER on the road from Milwood to Front Royal, some ten or twelve miles from Berryville. So far from being surprised, we had been aware for some days of the presence of the enemy in the valley. Justice to our Colonel, who probably is, and has been for some time, the senior Colonel in the army, demands these few words.

ADVANCE.

# IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

## Gen. Gillmore's Operations Against Charleston.

## HIS ARMY TO BE REINFORCED.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

Gen. GILLMORE has been promised all the reinforcements he needs. Charleston must fall, and that too speedily, if energy, celerity and 15-inch guns will accomplish that result.

The statement in a cotemporary, that Gen. GILLMORE'S losses in the recent engagement were one-third of his total force, is pronounced incorrect. His losses were not near so heavy as at first represented. In the last action he did not lose over 700 men, and his total losses since he began the campaign will not amount to over 1,100.

HORSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Government officers are canvassing the neighboring counties of Maryland for the purpose of procuring more horses for immediate use in the army. They impress such as are adapted to the service, issuing to the loyal owners certificates of purchase, which will be duly honored by the Government. The prices allowed range from $135 to $145 per head—a large advance on former rates. A requisition was made today on the Quartermaster's Department for 1,300 head of horses, only 100 of which could be furnished. Several hundred dismounted cavalry men have arrived here within the past twenty-four hours, and are now waiting to be mounted.

ORDERED BEFORE THE RETIRING BOARD.

Surgeon MILLS, Medical Inspector of Gen. GRANT'S army, has been ordered before the Retiring Board. He is a tried and faithful officer, and has become broken down with hard service in the field.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. CYRUS TEMPLE, Heath, Mass.; Dr. J. T. KENNEDY, Tipton, Iowa.

A HOSPITAL AT GETTYSBURGH.

A general hospital has been established at Gettysburgh, and all the wounded still remaining in that vicinity have been removed there. There are upward of one hundred cases of severe fracture of the thigh-bone, and it will be some time before the patients will be able to bear removal.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Fractional Townships Six, Seven and Eight North, Eight West, on the Niobranch River, and Ninety-three North and Fifty-eight West, on the Mississippi River, in Dakota Territory, have been surveyed, and the returns were received at the General Land Office the present week.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. WALTER MCINDOE, member of Congress from Wisconsin, has been appointed by the President, Commissioner to adjust the Indian difficulties in that State. He leaves immediately.

RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized JOHANN H. GOSSLER, as Consul for the City of Hamburg, to reside at Boston.

SICK SOLDIERS.

Three hundred sick, belonging principally to the sixth corps, arrived here, to-day, from Warrenton.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 228.—In the case of JAMES CLARK LISLE, tried at Cincinnati, Ohio, by General Court Martial, on the charge of "being found arrested within the lines of the United States forces as a spy," convicted and sentenced by General Orders, No. 106, Department of the Ohio, June 19, 1863, "to be punished with death, by hanging by the neck, at such time and place as the Commanding General shall direct," strong additional testimony having been produced by which it is clearly shown he was a member of Col. CLUKE'S regiment of Gen. MORGAN'S command of rebel troops, and not a spy, the sentence in his case is remitted by the President, with directions that he be held and treated as a prisoner of war.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

AN UNAUTHORIZED COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 224.—It is hereby ordered that the proceedings of a Commission held in Memphis, Tenn., in the case of DANIEL ABLE, be set aside, annulled and held for naught, and that the money deposited by order of the Commission be restored to the owner, the Commission having no jurisdiction or authority for their proceedings in said case.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

### DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 29.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Commander HENRY A. WISE has been appointed by the President Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department *ad interim.*

DISMISSALS FROM THE ARMY.

In the list of dismissals from the military service for the week ending Saturday last, as officially announced, are the following:

Maj. GRANVILLE O. HALLER, Seventh United States infantry, for disloyal conduct and the utterance of disloyal sentiments.

Capt. H. P. MERRILL, Eleventh New-York Heavy artillery, for repeated utterances of treasonable and disloyal sentiments.

Capt. WILLIAM H. BURKE, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers, for treasonable language and disloyalty.

Lieut. M. B. DE SILVA, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, for writing and publishing a highly disloyal and unbecoming letter.

### From Boston.

LETTER FROM DR. KING REGARDING THE CIVIL WAR IN GREECE, ETC.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 29.

Dr. KING writes to the *Traveller* from Athens, Greece, under date of July 4, as follows:

"I am now in the midst of a civil war. Party spirit and love of rule have at length divided the soldiers and citizens into two hostile bands, and in the streets and squares of the city blood has been flowing. For two days, July 1 and 2, the battle was incessantly raging, and the sound of guns and cannon told us that the work of death was going on. Yesterday, through the intervention of the Ministers of the three protecting Powers—France, England and Russia—a truce of forty-eight hours was proclaimed, which will end to-night or to-morrow morning; and the above-mentioned Ministers have proclaimed that, if fighting should commence during the time of the truce, they will all leave the place, go on board the ships, and invite all under their protection to go also, and cut off all connection from a country from which true patriotism seems to be forever exiled."

Dr. KING does not appear to entertain any special apprehension in regard to his own safety.

The Eighth Massachusetts regiment arrived at home to-day. They served first at Newbern, and then in the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, shortly after the battle of Gettysburgh.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE MILITARY AND THE LATE RIOTS.

### The Difficulty of Gen. Brown with Gens. Wool and Sandford.

### The Defence of Brig.-Gen. Brown---The Reports of Gens. Wool and Sandford

### ALL THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN THE CASE.

### Defence of Brig.-Gen. Brown.

Fort Hamilton, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

Having performed a most painful and trying duty in as quiet and unobtrusive a manner as I could, confining myself during the whole time to the rooms of the Metropolitan Police, having none but official intercourse during the time with any citizen, not personally acquainted with one of the leaders of the respective parties, or with a single member of the Press of the City, never having communicated with them, or any of them, before, during, or since, in relation to the riot, why is it that I am assailed by Maj.-Gen. Wool and Maj.-Gen. Sandford?

I propose to answer this question by a plain statement of facts, supported as I am by the unimpeachable testimony of others.

Gen. Wool, in his letter to Gov. Seymour, dated July 20, says:

"I immediately complied with the request of the Mayor, and issued orders f r the troops under my command in the forts of the harbor—having none in the City—to assemble at my headquarters with the least possible delay, leaving only small guards to take care of the forts."

Now I distinctly say that Gen. Wool ordered *only one and a half company* of my command, (which embraced all the troops in the harbor, except those of Fort Columbus,) and that all the rest were ordered up by me, and that, but for my taking the responsibility, there would have been in the City of the regular troops but two and a half companies. (Vide Doc. A. 6.)

He further says:

"In the afternoon of the 13th. Brevet Brigadier-Gen. Harvey Brown, in command of the United States troops in the forts, (except Fort Columbus,) presented himself and volunteered his services, expressing a willingness to serve in any capacity in the emergency then pressing upon us."

Gen. Wool is again mistaken. I reported to him, as the military commander of the City of New-York—which I was by order of the Secretary of War—and claimed as such the right to command, which was reluctantly granted me, (vide Doc. B.,) and I was ordered to report to Gen. Sandford, and was instructed *to cooperate with him.*

Gen. Wool publishes two orders, signed by himself—the one dated July 13, and addressed jointly to Gen. Sandford and to me, another dated July 14, also signed by him and addressed to me. *I never saw or heard of either of those orders* until I saw them in the *Herald*, and I have asked the gentlemen associated with me in the police office, and they say they never heard of either of them, (vide Doc. B,) in corroboration of this fact. Is it possible that two most important orders should have been issued and the Adjutant-General have known nothing of them.

Gen. Wool says that Gen. Brown

"Actually issued orders to troops stationed at the latter's (Gen. Sandford's) headquarters, without any reference whatever to Gen. Sandford, which, however, *were countermanded by the latter.*"

I desire to call especial notice to this, in connection with the declaration of Gen. Sandford—

"That the peace of the City would have been entirely restored in a few hours, but for the interference of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brown, who, in disobedience of the orders of Gen. Wool, withdrew the detachments belonging to the General Government, and thereby so materially diminished the force under the orders of the Major-General as to limit most seriously his operations against the rioters."

Now if what Gen. Wool says is true, that my orders were countermanded by Maj.-Gen. Sandford, how could my interference have affected the issue, as there could have been and were no movement of troops? The truth is, that the movements were made afterward, on my application to Gen. Wool, and, I presume, though I do not know, by his orders.

Gen. Sandford further states:

"Gen. Wool's report to the Secretary of War on this subject, when published will show his efforts to rectify this mischief, and the manner in which this order was evaded and disobeyed."

The truth is, and I declare it unequivocally, *I disobeyed no order* of Gen. Wool, and *I never received any order of any kind from Gen. Sandford.* The only orders I received from Gen. Wool, after I was in command, were to send a force to relieve Col. Winkoop, who had been driven by the mob, leaving Col. Jardine and four men wounded in the hands of the rioters—to send the company of marines to report to the naval officer in command in the City, and to send the Fort Columbus Company back to that post. The first orders were promptly obeyed; the second could not be by me, because that Company had been sent (I presume by Gen. Sandford) to the Gas Works, and were then beyond my control. I have not the slightest recollection of any other order, of any description, from Gen. Wool to me during the four days of the riot

Now, in relation to the statements of Gen. Wool about my desiring to retire and again asking to be restored, it being purely personal, in which the public can take no interest, I shall only say that, differing from Gen. Sandford as to the manner of conducting affairs, I, on the impulse of the moment, did request to be relieved, but on the representations of the Mayor and of Mr. Blunt, I saw I was wrong and I was not afraid to say so; that I did apply to Gen. Wool, but my distinct understanding was that I was to coöperate with Gen. Sandford, and such I supposed and still suppose to have been the understanding of Gen. Wool. If he considered me acting under Gen. Sandford, how is it that he addressed his first order jointly to Gen. Sandford and to me, and his second to me? Or how is it that all the regiments, volunteer or militia, arriving in the City, were ordered to report to me and not to Gen. Sandford?

The conclusion is irresistible that Gen. Wool actually considered me, (as I legally was,) and not Gen. Sandford, to be the Military Commander of the City during the four days of the riot, his order to the contrary notwithstanding; that he was glad to use me so long as I could be useful, and is now striving to reap for himself the fruit of my labors.

Not having been permitted the privilege of making an official report, it may not be amiss for me to give, as briefly as I can, my version of the events of the four days.

On Monday, about 1 o'clock P. M., I was informed by Capt. Stinson, Assistant Quartermaster, that there was a serious riot in the upper Wards of the City, and that the mobs were burning houses and murdering and robbing citizens, and that Gen. Wool had sent a messenger down to Fort Hamilton to order some troops to the City. I immediately wrote an order for the company at Fort Wood, commanded by Assistant-Surgeon Smith, to proceed without delay to the City, and I made requisition for transportation of the same. I then went to Fort Hamilton and learned that Gen. Wool had ordered to the City *a company and a half*, and that they were about starting; ordering Lieut. McElwrath, my Adjutant, to have all the troops ready to move at a moment's notice, I proceeded to New-York, ordered Capt. Franklin, in command, to report at the Police office, and reported myself to Gen. Wool. I suggested to him that the other troops should be ordered up, to which he assented. I then went to the Quartermaster's office, (it now being about dark,) with orders for the troops at Forts Richmond, Hamilton and Sandy-Hook, to come without delay to the City, and sent two steamers for them. I then went to Gen. Wool and claimed, as the military commander of the City, the right to command the United States troops in it, to which he reluctantly assented, ordered me to report to Gen. Sandford and to *coöperate* with him. I immediately proceeded to the Metropolitan Police office with Mr. Acton, sent an order for the United States troops, (all of which had been sent to the Arsenal,) to come to that place, and requested Gen. Sandford to meet me there in order to make arrangements for a joint coöperation of the military and Police. No troops came, but after some three hours Gen. Sandford came and insisted that the Arsenal was the important point, and that the troops must all be kept there for its defence; differing from him, and stating that I did not understand myself to be under his command, but coöperating with him; he went to the headquarters of Gen. Wool, and very soon after I received the order placing all the troops under Gen. Sandford's command—the result I have elsewhere stated.

When I resumed my position on Tuesday morning at the Police Headquarters, I made arrangements with Mr. Acton for a coöperation of the military with the Police, and gave the orders necessary to carry it into effect, which arrangements were stringently and without variation carried out, although the pressure from without from high dignitaries for the withdrawal of troops from certain Wards, and of citizens for the protection of their private property were unceasing and very great; but guided by the superior knowledge, experience and excellent judgment of the indefatigable President of the Board, Mr. Acton, this pressure was firmly resisted, and to it, the bravery of the troops and the fearless, daring and untiring labors of the Police, I attribute our ultimate success.

The troops of my command were constantly employed day and night, and with the Police were engaged in some ten or fifteen conflicts, with largely superior numbers of the mob, and in every instance they were victorious. More intelligent and gallant officers or braver troops cannot be found. All did their duty nobly and all are entitled to the praises of their country, and I desire to name Capts. Putnam and Franklin, of the Twelfth Infantry, as meriting especial praise.

To President Acton, Mr. Bergen and other Captains of Police, the City owes a deep debt of gratitude for their wise and efficient measures, which were so gallantly executed by the Police, and which saved the City.

On Thursday night Capt. Putnam thoroughly whipped the mob *and suppressed the riot*, and on Friday morning I was deprived of my whole command without any cause being assigned.

In conclusion, I invite special attention to the letter of the Commissioners of Police, hereto appended, and marked "D."

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

[A.]

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
New York, July 27, 1863.

I certify that steamboat transportation was furnished by this department on the requisition, or at the request of Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, on the night of the 13th inst., for troops from Sandy Hook, Fort Richmond and Fort Lafayette, and at about the same time from Fort Wood, all to this City, to be employed in suppressing the serious riots then existing here, and that the number of men brought from each of those places was, as I was informed, one company from each place, except from Fort Lafayette, from which there was a detachment of less than a company.

These bodies of troops were independent of any for which transportation had been required by the Chief of Staff of Maj.-Gen. Wool.

DANIEL STINSON,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

[B.]

(Extract.)

New-York, July 28, 1863.

As far as I am myself concerned, I can testify that you reported yourself to Gen. Wool at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, about noon on Monday, the 13th inst., as *Military Commandant* of New-York City.

I was very busy at the time, and did not hear, as Gen. Wool says, "that you offered your services in any capacity, and was directed to report to Gen. Sandford."

The orders of Gen. Wool, published in his report to Gov. Seymour, viz.: "That patrols of Military and Police should be sent through the disaffected districts," and the one of July 14: "To-day there must be no child's play," &c., *were not issued by me*, and I cannot therefore say whether copies were sent to you or not. They were certainly *not sent* by me.

(Signed.) C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, and Assistant-Adjutant-General.

[C.]

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 28, 1863.

I hereby certify that on the 13th July, 1863, I was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the City and Harbor of New-York. On the afternoon of that date, I received an order from Maj.-Gen. Wool to send, immediately, to New-York a portion of the troops from Fort Lafayette, and half of the company then garrisoning Fort Richmond, in all about eighty (80) men. Upon showing the order to Gen. Brown, he expressed great surprise at the small number of men ordered to the City, and directed me to immediately have all the troops at Forts Hamilton, Lafayette and Richmond got in readiness to move at a moment's notice. He also directed me to endeavor to organize a section of artillery to proceed to the City.

Gen. Brown went to New-York with the troops ordered by Gen. Wool, and about nightfall two steamers reported to me, with orders from Gen. Brown to send up all the efficient troops from the forts in the harbor, consisting of Capt. Putnam's company from Sandy Hook, the permanent guard from Fort Hamilton, and the balance of the commands at Forts Lafayette and Richmond, being in all upward of 200 men. I supplied the places of these, by Gen. Brown's order, with companies of the Eleventh New-York Volunteer Artillery.

With the exception of the first order mentioned above, *all orders for sending troops from these posts to New-York emanated from Gen. Brown.*

T. P. McELWRATH,
First Lieut. 5th Artillery, A. A. A. G.

[D.]

Central Department of the
Metropolitan Police,
No. 300 Mulberry-street, July 28, 1863.

*Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown:*

Sir: We have received your note of this date, calling attention to a paragraph in the published order of Maj. Gen. Sandford, reflecting on your official conduct during the late riot, and asking from us a statement in relation to the matter.

Justice to the Police force as well as to you, requires a compliance with your request.

The paragraph of Gen. Sandford's order referred to reads as follows:

"The rioters were everywhere beaten and dispersed on Monday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday morning, and the peace of the City would have been restored in a few hours, but for the interference of Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, who in disobedience of the orders of Gen. Wool, withdrew the detachments belonging to the General Government, and thereby so materially diminished the force under the Major-General, as to limit most seriously his operations against the rioters."

We are prepared to say that the peace of the City was far from being restored on Monday or Tuesday. Gen. Sandford no doubt thought that it was, but he did not choose to be in close communication with this Department, where alone, through the Police telegraph and other certain means, reliable information of the movements of the mob, could be promptly had.

The truth is the mob did not lose heart nor abate its audacious crimes, until *late into Thursday night*, though they were generally beaten by the Police and military.

Gen. Sandford's *opinion*, "that peace would have been restored in a few hours," refers, in point of time, to Tuesday morning, whereas the outrages of the mob continued nearly *three days and nights after that time.*

On Wednesday afternoon and evening Col. Winslow, under orders, as we suppose, of either Gen. Wool or Sandford, made a military expedition, with 150 men and two howitzers, into Nineteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, was repulsed and driven away, leaving, as he reported, Col. Jardine and three other officers wounded behind him. You were compelled to send out a night expedition, under Capt. Putnam, to rescue the wounded officers, Col. Jardine and one other officer being all there was wounded. The duty was gallantly performed, after a serious contest, in which the rioters were severely punished.

On Thursday afternoon Col. Mott, under orders as we suppose of Gens. Sandford or Wool, had a contest with the mob in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue, was driven from the ground, had a Sergeant killed and left the body among the enemy. Col. Mott applied to this Department for aid. You ordered an expedition in response to that application, under Capt. Putnam, who recovered the body of the dead Sergeant, and following up the mob inflicted severe chastisement on the rioters.

This was full two days and nights after Gen. Sandford *imagined* that the peace of the City would have been restored, during which time riot, robbery, arson and murder, raged over the City.

These instances (and many more could be added) serve to show that the mob was in no respect subdued on Tuesday morning.

It is proper to state that in all instances you acted as auxiliary to, and in aid of the civil Police force, always in consultation with and at the request of this Board, and that in no instances were the expeditions sent out by you checked or defeated.

Several military expeditions were defeated and driven by the mob, thus affording them dangerous encouragement; but they were in all cases ordered by officers who did not act in concert with the Board of Police, and were sent out always without our knowledge.

So far from your action having had the effect supposed by Gen. Sandford, we are of opinion, already expressed in an address to the Police force, that through your prompt, vigorous and intelligent action, and the intrepid and steady valor of the small military force under you, acting with the Police force, the riotous proceedings were arrested on Thursday night, and that without such aid, mob violence would have been continued longer.

We know that the service rendered by you and your force was invaluable, and deserves grateful commendation; and we are of opinion that it will not diminish any credit, justly due, to either Gens. Wool or Sandford, if they shall leave you in possession of your well-earned laurels.

We are, very respectfully, yours,
(Signed) THOMAS C. ACTON,
JOHN G. BERGAN,
Commissioners of Police.

### Letter from Gen. Wool to Gov. Seymour.

New-York City, July 20, 1863.

*To His Excellency Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York:*

Dear Sir: Agreeably to a conversation with you on Saturday last, and in order that you, as well as the citizens of New-York, may correctly understand the course I pursued to check the rioters who commenced their depredations in this City on the 13th inst., and for some time, by their lawless acts, in killing persons, pulling down and burning buildings, to such an extent as to cause many to apprehend a general conflagration, I present you with the following statement:

The cause ascribed for this riot has been the attempt on the part of the Assistant Provost-Marshals to make the draft on that day at the various offices in the City. The operations of enrolling and drafting under the Conscription act have been independent of the military commander of the Department, and almost entirely under the control of the Provost-Marshal General.

On Monday morning, 13th inst., hearing of some disturbance in the upper part of the City, I saw Col. Nugent, Provost-Marshal of this City, and called his attention to the subject, when he informed me that the Police of the City had already attended to it, and he required no other assistance; that the trouble had already subsided, and that I need give myself no further uneasiness on the subject. I then proceeded to transact important business at the lower part of the City, after completing which, on returning to my headquarters, I was informed that the Mayor wished to see me on business of moment. I called upon him, when he informed me that a serious riot existed in some of the upper Wards of the City, and asked me for assistance to quell it, saying that nearly all the militia force of the City had been sent to Harrisburgh to defend Pennsylvania from the rebel invasion.

From the representations of the imminent danger, not only in regard to the threatened destruction of property and lives of citizens, but also of the property of the United States, which was very large, and required immediate protection; and believing that to protect the public property from destruction it was necessary to put down the rioters, I immediately complied with the request of the Mayor, and issued orders for the troops under my command in the forts of the harbor—having none in the city—to assemble at my headquarters with the least possible delay, leaving only small guards to take care of the forts. The most of the United States troops thus ordered arrived in the course of the evening of the same day and were immediately, as they came, disposed in the best manner for the emergency.

The Mayor and myself being deficient in force application was made to Rear Admiral Paulding, commanding the Navy-Yard; to Col. Bowman, Superintendent of the West Point United States Military Academy; to the authorities of Newark; also to the Governors of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island for troops. Those furnished by Admiral Paulding, a company from West Point and one from Newark, were on the spot promptly, as well as those furnished by the Governor of New-York.

The Militia that could be assembled by Major-Gen. Sandford were posted by him in the upper part of the City, and at the State Arsenal and in its vicinity, ready to act there or at any other point of danger. Upon the call of the Governor, the Mayor and myself, the veteran volunteers in the City, (officers and privates,) who had been mustered out of the service, as well as many citizens, volunteered their services promptly, and, organizing themselves, needed only to be furnished with arms and ammunition; and as soon as furnished they were put in positions to act efficiently, not only in defending property, but likewise in putting down the rioters.

The City Police force from the beginning, under the able Chief Commissioner, Superintendent and other officers of its organization, displayed throughout the whole riot not only a willingness, but very great efficiency, in their noble exertions to quell the riot. For this and their harmonious coöperation with the troops engaged in the same cause, they deserve the warmest thanks of every lover of law and order, and my commendation for their whole conduct on this trying occasion.

In the afternoon of the 13th, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown, in the immediate command of the United States troops in the forts, (except Fort Columbus,) presented himself and volunteered his services, expressing a willingness to serve in any capacity in the emergency then pressing upon us. I accepted his offer, and directed him to report to Maj.-Gen. Sandford, who was then in the immediate command of the troops, with Col. Nugent, however, under him in command of the United States portion of the troops—all the troops then out being mixed of militia and regulars. Immediately after receiving my instructions, Gen. Brown took his position at the Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., so as to be in immediate communication with the police authorities, and I appointed two of my aids to assist him.

I soon after learned, however, that in the disposition and management of the troops there existed a want of harmony between Gens. Sandford and Brown, in consequence of which I issued the following order, sending a copy to each:

Headquarters, Department of the East,
New-York, July 13, 1863.

*Major-Gen. Sandford, Brev. Brig.-Gen. Brown:*

Gentlemen: It is indispensable to collect your troops not stationed, and have them divided into suitable parties, with a due proportion of the Police to each, and to patrol in such parts of the City as may be in the greatest danger from the rioters. This ought to be done as soon as practicable. JOHN E. WOOL, Major-Gen.

After this had been issued Gen. Sandford reported to me that his orders were not obeyed by Gen. Brown, consequently I issued the following:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York, July 13, 1863.

All the troops called out for the protection of the City are placed under the command of Maj-Gen. Sandford, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

By command of Maj.-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adjutant General.

About 9 o'clock on the evening of the same day (13th) after this order has been issued, Gen. Brown presented himself to me, complaining of Gen. Sandford, and strongly objected to serve under him, asking to be excused from the operation of the order. My reply was to the effect that, as Gen. Sandford ranked him, and the troops were mixed of militia, regulars, &c., I would not place him (Gen. Brown) in command of all, and that for efficient operations a hearty coöperation of the State and United States troops and the police must be had for putting down the mob, protecting public and private property and the lives of the citizens threatened. Gen. Brown, however, persisted, notwithstanding, in urging his objections and asking to be excused. I excused him, and immediately issued the following order:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York, July 13, 1863.

Col. R. Nugent will take charge of all the regular troops, subject to the orders of Major-Gen. Sandford.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

The following morning (July 14) about 8 o'clock, after myself and Staff had been up all night receiving and posting the troops, Gen. Brown presented himself again, and asked to be restored to the position he had relinquished the evening before, saying, in substance, that he considered himself in the wrong in having refused to serve under Gen. Sandford, and that if he could be restored he would be willing to serve as ordered. I immediately granted the request, and Gen. Brown soon after resumed his place at the Police Headquarters, Col. Nugent being directed to serve under the orders of Gen. Brown, but not to be relieved from duty; and I issued the following order:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York, July 14, 1863.

*Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brown, United States Army:*

Sir: It is reported that the rioters have already recommenced their work of destruction. To-day there must be no child's play. Some of the troops under your command should be sent immediately to attack and stop those who have commenced their infernal rascality in Yorkville and Harlem.

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

Notwithstanding Gen. Brown expressed willingness in case of being restored to serve in accordance with my orders, I regret being obliged to state that he afterwards evinced no disposition to serve under Gen. Sandford, but actually issued orders to troops stationed at the latter's headquarters, without any reference whatever to Gen. Sandford, which, however, were countermanded by the latter.

After this Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brown continued to act under the foregoing and other written and verbal orders, which were communicated from me to him, until Friday morning, 17th inst., when, by virtue of an order from the War Department, he was relieved by Brig.-Gen. Canby, United States Volunteers, of all the command he had previously exercised under my orders.

Many other orders than those quoted were issued during the operations, which, as they refer to details in reference to posting troops for the protection of property—public and private—need not be submitted; and I have ample reason to believe that the duties enjoined by these orders were generally discharged with efficiency by the regulars, volunteers, marines and sailors, and several gunboats under their respective officers, furnished at my request by Rear-Admiral Paulding, as also by citizens who enrolled themselves for the occasion.

I would also mention in terms of commendation the services of the cavalry under Col. Mott, and of other cavalry of impromptu organization; of Brig.-Gen. Dodge, who volunteered—all of whom finally, after the dispersion of the rioters, were placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Kilpatrick, he also having volunteered. All the cavalry, however, was reserved to act under my own immediate instructions.

On Wednesday evening, 16th instant, this cavalry was directed by me to patrol the disaffected districts, and by nine o'clock that night they found, from the severe lessons the rioters had received at the hands of the police and troops, in killing and wounding many who were combined in arms and firing from buildings and corners upon the troops, and by the capture of many of their ringleaders, that the riot had been effectually subdued.

The last act of the tragedy was that the cavalry, early in the morning of the 17th, found and took possession of seventy stand of revolvers and carbines, which had been secreted by the rioters in a manure heap, and several casks of paving stones, and took several more prisoners.

It will be seen that from Monday afternoon to Thursday evening the riot existed. During this period much private property was destroyed, and some public property, it is understood, was destroyed in Jamaica; also some public arms in one or two shops of individuals. The amount of private property destroyed is estimated at not less than $400,000.

I here take occasion to express my thanks to the officers and privates of the volunteers, militia and regulars; also, to the marines and sailors, and to the officers of the navy, for their services on this occasion; likewise to officers of all grades, from Brigadier-Generals down, who happened to be in the city and volunteered their services; to the Police and its officers, and to many private citizens, for their aid on this occasion.

To the Governor of New-York, Maj.-Gen. Sandford and his officers, to the Mayor of New-York, and to Rear-Admiral Paulding, I am indebted for prompt and efficient action and assistance in the emergency; also to my former aids, Col. Alex. Hamilton, Jr., and Col. George L. Schuyler, who volunteered especially for this occasion, and were constantly in attendance day and night.

I also take occasion to express my thanks to the officers composing my Staff, whose duties during the existence of the riot were not only constant and arduous, night and day, but most effectually exerted in aiding me throughout the performance of the several parts assigned to them.

In conclusion, I have only to add that the riot having been effectually put down on the evening of the 16th instant, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th instant, I was relieved of the command of the Department of the East by Maj.-Gen. Dix, United States Volunteers, in virtue of orders of the President, dated the 15th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

### Official Report of Maj.-Gen. Sandford.

Gen. Sandford promulgated to his division the order of Gov. Seymour, and followed it with the following division order:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 8.

Headquarters, First Division N. Y. N. G.
New-York, July 25, 1863.

The foregoing general orders of the Commander-in-Chief are promulgated to the division. His warm commendation of those who through evil report and good report have maintained our militia organization and discipline, will be fully appreciated by the division.

The Major-General takes this occasion to return his thanks and to express his obligations to the officers and men on duty during the last week for their prompt and efficient aid in the suppression of the riots which disturbed and alarmed our City.

Upon the first outbreak, on the requisition of His Honor the Mayor, pursuant to the two hundred and ninety-first section of the militia law, the whole of the division remaining in the City was ordered upon duty; but the absence of over eight thousand men at the seat of war, had left us with so small a force that our means were entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the occasion:

In this emergency Major-Gen. Wool, commanding the United States department of the East, in the most liberal spirit, immediately proffered the aid of the United States detachments in the harbor, and directed them to report for duty to the Major-General of this division.

The following is a copy of Gen. Wool's order:

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department of the East,
New-York, July 13, 1863.

All the troops called out for the protection of the City are placed under command of Major-Gen. Sandford, whose orders they will implicitly obey.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
C. T. Christensen, Assistant Adj.-Gen.

With the remnant of the division and the first of these reinforcements from Gen. Wool, detachments were sent to all parts of the City, and the rioters were everywhere beaten and dispersed on Monday afternoon, Monday night and Tuesday morning, and the peace of the City would have been entirely restored in a few hours but for the interference of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brown, who, in disobedience of the orders of Gen. Wool, withdrew the detachments belonging to the General Government, and thereby so materially diminished the force under the orders of the Major-General as to limit most seriously his operations against the rioters. Gen. Wool's report to the Secretary of War on this subject, when published, will show his efforts to rectify this mischief, and the manner in which this order was evaded and disobeyed. Prior to this interference, detachments were sent by the Major-General to Yorkville, Webb's shipyard, Second avenue, and various other places on the east side of the City; but after Gen. Brown withdrew his troops, he assumed control of the United States forces on the east side of the City, and was aided by the whole Police force, except a small detachment under Capt. Walling.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the north and west sides of the City, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth street, and from Fifth-avenue to the river, were effectually cleared of rioters by detachments from the Arsenal, In Broadway, Forty-second, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh avenues, mobs were attacked, and in every instance defeated and dispersed with great loss.

No blank cartridges were issued to or used by any troops under the orders of the Major-General. The gas-works in Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and the various manufactories threatened by the rioters, were fully protected, and numerous fires in buildings occupied by colored people and others, were extinguished by the firemen, after the rioters were dispersed.

In these encounters the Major-General regrets to say that Maj. Fearing, of the Division Staff, was very seriously wounded while gallantly leading a charge upon the mob in Forty-second-street; and one private soldier was killed and twenty-two men dangerously, and fifty-three officers and soldiers slightly wounded at the defeat of the mob in Forty-second-street, the storming of the barricades erected by the rioters in Twenty-ninth-street, and in the other conflicts which followed.

The whole of the small force remaining at the Arsenal was kept on duty day and night during the whole period, and twenty-six detachments, at different times, were sent out in every direction to disperse the rioters and protect public and private property.

The Major-General deems it his duty to particularly acknowledge the services of Cols. C. W. Darling, Wm. Myer and Andrew Becket, Major James L. Kiernan, Capt. Ferguson and Lieut. B. F. Oakes, who promptly volunteered their services, and continued on duty day and night until the close of the riot; as also to Dr. H. S. Gilbert, who acted as surgeon of the post, and attended upwards of 75 casualties, and Quartermaster A. S. Mills, who rendered untiring service as Quartermaster of the post the whole period. Col. Postly, of the Third regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Missing and the officers of the Tenth regiment; Major Taylor, of the Fourth brigade Staff, and Major McDermott, were also constantly on duty at the Arsenal or City Armory, together with Capts. Sage and Canby, and other officers of the Eleventh New-York Volunteers. All these gentlemen rendered cheerful and prompt service during the riot, and most of them were engaged in constant conflict with the rioters. These duties were rendered the more arduous by the withdrawal of the whole Police force from this section of the City, except that of Capt. Walling, who coöperated in the most spirited manner with the troops from the Arsenal whenever called upon.

Of the division staff, Col. Wilcox and Major Hamilton were day and night on duty (and Major Fearing, until he was disabled,) and rendered most efficient and prompt service, aided by the officers above named, who volunteered for the occasion.

The division has always been so organized as to be ready upon any emergency to effectually suppress all riots or insurrections, and the citizens of New-York know that they can safely repose under its protection. The absence of thirteen regiments for one month's service, and of six regiments for the war, alone gave temporary success to the rioters.

The return of the twelve regiments from the field has rendered the City again secure. One thousand one hundred men are now constantly on duty, prepared for instant service, whilst the whole division is ready to support these detachments on short notice.

During the whole of the riot, Com'y.-Gen. Farnam, and his brother, Col. Farrell, with their assistant, Mr. Livermore, and his subordinates, were constantly on duty at the Arsenal, delivering and receiving arms and ammunition; and the Major-General feels it a pleasure in testifying to their zeal and alacrity in the discharge of their responsible duties, as well as his personal thanks for their attention to himself and Staff.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
Alexander Hamilton, A. D. C.
J. H. Wilcox, Division Inspector.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

### THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK

### THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER THREE.

Of course it is understood that, in the duties performed and in the dangers incurred by the different Inspectors, the Forces under their command share equally with them in whatever of honor is attached. This the Inspectors themselves claim; they know that to the bravery of their officers and men, to their eager and constant devotion to duty, are their successes and honors attributable. Each one of them admits this enthusiastically, and none more so than

INSPECTOR JAMES LEONARD.

Inspector Leonard was on duty at Headquarters on Monday when Superintendent Kennedy was brought in. After Inspector Carpenter left with his command, acting under orders from Commissioner Acton, he was incessantly occupied in massing at Headquarters what of the force had not been assembled, and in organizing them. At 9 o'clock P. M. rumors of a mob coming down Broadway were received. Taking command of a force, Inspector Leonard marched to Broadway, met them at Bond-street—near the scene of Inspector Carpenter's afternoon victory—charged upon them, and after a brief but severe "little fight," broke, punished and dispersed them. Returning to Headquarters, he resumed duties there until midnight, when he was ordered, with a force of 350 men, to repair to the City Hall and relieve Inspector Carpenter. While here his work was constant. Acting on information received he sent forces to Leonard and York streets, to protect the negroes there and punish the prowling gangs threatening them. This duty was thoroughly performed and was the means of saving lives, limbs and property also. He detailed a force to protect a provision store in Greenwich-street, near Cortlandt, which he learned had been broken open and was being sacked. The mob was attacked, beaten and dispersed, and much property saved. More of his force was sent to Brooks & Bros'. clothing store to aid in its defence. Portions were detailed to protect the hotels in Fulton and Cortlandt streets, threatened by mobs, the proprietors of which had applied for aid. Toward morning he received word that a mob was marching to Fulton Ferry to meet the boats and prevent the landing of marines expected from the Navy-yard, and that they also designed burning Fulton Market, from the occupants of which a gang, attempting to kill a negro on the previous day, received severe punishment. Instantly Inspector Leonard sent off a force to defeat their purposes. They met the mob, a formidable one, charged upon it with determined energy, and drove it in all directions.

It was now daylight, and Inspector Leonard, who had reached the Hall with 350 men, had sent off, in obedience to telegraphs from Headquarters, so many detachments to divers sections, that by 9 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday, he found himself without a man, and was left alone in his glory. 'Twas quite evident that at Headquarters his resources were thought equal to his energy and fidelity, for at that hour another order came for another detachment. Being the only detachment left, he personally reported himself as such at headquarters. Representing to Commissioner Acton the necessity for continuing a strong force in the neighborhood of Printing-house-square, he was ordered to the command of 200 men and with them hurried back to the City Hall. Upon the square and in the Park were thousands of riotously disposed persons, and the evidences of violence were gathering apace; every unfortunate negro who appeared was chased and beaten, inflammatory speeches were being made and threats openly uttered. All these had increased at noon to such an extent, that, taking one hundred men, Mr. Leonard swept the Park and square, clearing them of the dangerous material; considerable opposition was received, but with the small force of brave spirits the work was done quickly and thoroughly. Several times during the day had he to disperse the gatherings in these sections, and by his discretion and firmness, undoubtedly saved a serious demonstration. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a company of regulars, just arrived, were being followed up Broadway by a hooting, yelling mob, who were beslimeing and endeavoring to intimidate them. A plan to assault them and prevent their aiding the authorities was evidently perfecting. Inspector Leonard, accompanied by Sergt. Polly, of the Eleventh Precinct, had met the mob as it passed the west entrance to the Park, and mingled with it until reaching Broadway and Chambers-street; here danger of an attack by overwhelming numbers was imminent; to save the soldiers was the first object, and to do that it was necessary to distract the attention of the mob from them. The plan adopted was one of boldness and hazard; a prominent ringleader was pointed out by the officer in command to Inspector Leonard, who forthwith seized him; aided by Sergeant Polly and the one patrolman, the fellow, offering violent resistance, was dragged into the Park and toward the City Hall; meantime the ruse had had its intended effect, the entire gang of demons, turning from the soldiers, rushed to the rescue of their leader; on they came, three hundred against three, but these three determined men. "Kill them! kill them! "We'll give you what we gave Kennedy," were their shouts, as surging on they sought to overthrow and rescue. Facing the infuriates with his prisoner, in vice-like grasp, the firm front, the uplifted club, and the plainly speaking determination of Inspector Leonard to "do or die," bravely seconded as he was by his two associates, awed the mob from too close, too dangerous proximity. Once, however, a rush was made which threatened to overwhelm and crush them; well directed, fearless and telling blows stunned and staggered back the foremost; the prisoner, held in front and used as a guard against the missiles and blows aimed at the officers, was bleeding from the punishment received from friends as well as foes. Thus from the Chambers-street entrance to the one from Broadway, ever facing the crowd and keeping it to their front, Inspector Leonard and his aids succeeded in working their way. Here, and when it was indeed needed, help was at hand, for the mob, now fully realizing the disproportion of strength, were preparing for one final and overwhelming effort. Fortunately word had reached the City Hall, and seventy-five of the force came rushing to the rescue. The moment they joined him, the brawny prisoner, whom there was no intention to retain, and who had so well been used for the purposes of the *ruse* and the defence, was cast aside, worthless, bleeding, and in with the reinforcements the Inspector went for exemplary punishment to the mob. Did they not administer it! A hand-to-hand fight ensued, heads were broken, men prostrated and laid in heaps, and in less time than it is recorded, those who a few moments before were eager for and intent upon the lives of the three daring officers, were scattered like sheep before the gallant charge of the Police, or lay as slaughtered. Inspector Leonard was boldly in the fray, his stalwart form being conspicuous, his rapid, earnestly meant, and muscular blows falling with telling effect.

This was the last of the exciting duties in which Inspector Leonard was engaged. He remained on duty at the Hall, however, until Friday, when with his officers and men he was recalled. During his command there he had rendered invaluable services to that section and the lower portion of the City. Constantly on the *qui vive*, sending out scouts and receiving prompt intimation of all designs there and thereabouts, he promptly met and defeated them. He had immense interests to guard; himself a host, his officers and men true as steel, they saved the Districts committed to their care from the consummation of well-concocted plans of violence and pillage. Of active, intelligence and proved courage, Inspector Leonard's name shines brightly on the record of honor.

## LAUNCHES.

### The Quintard Iron Battery Onondaga—Melancholy Incident and Accident.

For nearly a year past it has been generally known that some kind of a peculiar war-vessel was in process of construction at the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, L. I. Exactly what this novel specimen of naval architecture might be, the curious in such matters had no opportunity of discovering, as all the work has been done and the vessel made ready for launching, under an immense shed, which effectually concealed operations from inquisitive but uninvited people. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, under these circumstances, that an unusually large number of spectators were drawn together, yesterday morning, by the announcement that the mysterious vessel was to be set afloat. Tide neither waits for ships nor men, consequently the managers of the launch were compelled to accommodate themselves to the full flood-time of this even-tenored despot, and fix the somewhat early hour of 8 for the event. Neither this fact nor the unsettled state of the weather proved sufficient, as we have before intimated, to keep back the spectators. Long before the time fixed upon, every available point of observation had its occupant. The piers were packed, vessels in the vicinity were crowded, and the river was lively with tugboats and smaller craft.

On the deck of the *Onondaga* also there was a very large assemblage of more privileged folk—not a small minority of whom, like those on shore, were of the gentler sex. All these waited in subdued excitement the moment of the start, especially the ladies, some of whom gave evidence of being fluttered in expectation of the novel sensation in store for most of them. Among the distinguished persons present we observed Rear-Admiral Gregory, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox, Capt. Melancthon Smith, who fought the old *Mississippi* so bravely below New-Orleans against the rebel ram *Manassas*, and is now to command the *Onondaga*; Naval Constructors Delano and Hook, Chief Engineers Stimers and Sewell, Assistant Engineer S. Wilkins Cragg, U. S. N., who has recently superintended the construction of the battery in behalf of the Government; Lieut.-Commanding Gregory, Capt. Jos. Comstock, of the Collins steamer *Baltic*, Capt. Gray, of the *McClellan*, and Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

While the guests were engaged in inspecting the peculiarities of the vessel, and in pacing the perfectly unobstructed and solid deck, the sturdy blows of the workmen below were delivered faster and faster upon the supports that held the ship to the launching ways. Presently there was the slightest perceptible tremor of the massive hull, and instantly from the crowd on shore arose the shout of "There she goes! there she goes!" Swiftly and majestically she glided along the ways, until her stern reached the water, when, burying for a moment, it dashed up a wave three feet in height, that came curling beautifully along the deck, until the bows floated and the vessel got on an even keel again. For a second, as this mass of water came surging along, the guests on the after part of the vessel experienced fear of a ducking, and retreated helter-skelter forward. The momentary alarm gave them a singular sensation, for as they ran counter to the rapid motion of the ship their feet seemed to be dancing in air. Darting into the river about 1,000 yards, the noble craft was welcomed to her future element by the shrill shrieks of steam-whistles, the waving of handkerchiefs, the flaunting of flags, and the vociferous cheering of the people. In less than half an hour the vessel was secured to the dock, ready for the finishing-work to be commenced upon her. There are one million of rivets in her hull, and on inspection it was found that she leaked little more than a new boiler.

The baptism of the *Onondaga* was to have been performed by Miss Quintard, the daughter of the designer. Last Saturday, full of life and joy, she visited the vessel, entering with spirit into the plans for somewhat extensive festivities, which were to commemorate the launch, and on Tuesday morning she was dead, having fallen a victim to a malignant disease. This distressing affliction prevented Mr. Quintard from participating in a scene where he had promised himself so much enjoyment, and, of course, the festive part of the programme was abandoned. The christening was performed by little Miss Sallie Sedgwick, a native of Onondaga and daughter of the Senator.

Another melancholy incident of the launch was the injury of four workmen, by some misunderstanding in knocking away the supports. The forward blocks were removed too soon, and the after blocks, unable to sustain the immense weight, gave way, starting the ship, and crushing beneath the keel the poor men who could not get away fast enough. One of them, named John Cornell, residing in North Ninth-street, Williamsburgh, had his left wrist and hand dreadfully lacerated, a rib fractured, and suffered internal injuries, which are considered so severe that the physician in attendance has no hope of his recovery. Another, named Wm. Hogan, residing at Dutch Kill, Newtown Township, had the left side of his head crushed in, beside receiving severe internal injuries. A laborer named Fairchild, and another man whose name could not be ascertained, received slight injuries on the back and head. Cornell was taken to the hospital, but Hogan was, at the request of some friends, conveyed home.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The *Onondaga* is not an Ericsson battery, but was designed by Mr. George Quintard, of the Morgan Iron Works in this City. She is constructed wholly *of iron.* The hull is 227 feet 6 inches in length, and 48 feet in width. The frames are of angle iron, 5 inches by 3, riveted to a central plate at the bottom. There is no keel, properly speaking, but a ribbed or arched plating in the place of it, to which all the frames are joined. The lines of the ship are very easy forward and aft, presenting much less resistance than some other iron-clads now afloat. There are no projecting armor shelves on the sides, but the vessel is protected from shot by single plates 4½ inches in thickness bolted directly to the hull. There is no wooden backing of any kind to support this armor, but inboard there are a series of iron knees or angle pieces, secured to the deck and hull, which strengthen it materially, and enable the weight outboard to be carried without straining the ship or making her liable to leakage. The draught of water will be ten feet: the rate of speed is not known yet.

There are two propellers or screws, one on each side under the stern, each propeller being driven by two engines, built by the Morgan Iron Works, making four in all. The engines are of the horizontal, back-acting variety, and have cylinders 30 inches in diameter by 18 inches stroke. The propellers are 9 feet in diameter, and have an increasing pitch, the same being 11 feet on the forward side and 13 feet 6 inches aft. There are four main boilers (Martin's patent) and one large donkey boiler for working the auxiliary engines. Sewell's condenser is furnished to the main engines, and a separate smaller one is added, into which the turret engines exhaust when the main engines are not working; there is also a circulating pump attached to this last condenser, which is driven by the steam pump that feeds the boilers. Four blowing engines are provided to ventilate the ship in action and supply the furnaces with draft.

The turrets are the same as those upon all the Monitors—11 inches thick in the walls, 9 feet high and 21 feet in diameter inside. There are two 15-inch guns in each turret. The quarters for the officers generally are aft, although some of them, the engineers, for example, have accommodations forward. A great part of the storage is also aft, including the magazine and spirit room. Neither the bow or stern of the *Onondaga* overhang the hull, the stern projecting only enough to cover the screws and protect them from damage by shot. There are 13 transverse water-tight compartments, and the coal-bunkers surround the boilers in addition to the protection afforded by the iron plating. The extraordinary breadth of beam and full model should make the *Onondaga* a very stable ship.

AN OCEAN STEAMER.

Commodore Vanderbilt, having sold two of his steamers to the Government, is replacing them with every possible dispatch, and yesterday morning the first steamer, the *Commodore*, was launched from the yard of Mr. Jeremiah Simonson, at Greenpoint. The vessel is of the following dimensions: length on deck, 273 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hold, 27 feet 6 inches. The launch came off at a very early hour, which limited the attendance to a comparatively small number of people. The *Commodore* was taken to the Allaire Works, where she is to receive a single beam engine of 80 inch cylinder and 12 feet stroke. This ship is built in a very substantial manner, and her model combines both strength with speed.

### Claims Against the City for Damages Caused During the Riot.

THE LAW APPLICABLE TO THE CLAIMS.

The following additional claims for damages were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mary Johnston, destruction of house No. 76 Roosevelt-street, $3,750; same No. 68 Chambers-street, $600; same of furniture at No. 73 Roosevelt-street, $1,500; do. at No. 75 Roosevelt-street, $1,000; do. at No. 68 New Chambers-street, $750; wash-house at No. 75 Roosevelt-street, $500; loss of business and rents during repairs, $3,100—total | $11,200 00 |
| Frances Staen, robbery of dwelling and store No. 600 Third-avenue | 85 75 |
| John F. Lankham, robbery of hardware store No. 771 Third-avenue | 59 03 |
| Caroline Leidig, No. 136½ Greenwich-street, liquor, furniture and clothing | 673 00 |
| Parmelia Hunt, loss of furniture stored at No. 1,182 Broadway | 233 50 |
| Munsell & Co., robbery of furnishing-store No. 164 Fulton-street, night of July 14 | 2,354 00 |
| R. H. Lievesley, hardware, No. 287 First-avenue | 136 70 |
| Rosetta Clarke, furniture, &c., location not given | 153 50 |
| Mrs. Julia Jones & Son, furniture and clothing, No. 84 East Thirty-second-street. | 154 99 |
| Mrs. Sarah J. Esto, same at No. 113 West Twenty-seventh-street | 241 85 |
| Sarah Wynkoop, (colored) same at No. 270 Seventh-avenue | 120 87 |
| Bernard Stern, stock of clothing store at No. 446 Grand-street | 4,357 15 |
| Levi Steele, No. 1,190 Broadway, furniture and clothing | 885 50 |
| Lewis Jordan, groceries a No. 200 East Forty-seventh-street | 363 62 |
| Marshalls & Perry, proprietors Broadway and Sixth-avenue Line of Stages, loss by prevention of these stages running, pay of men, &c. | 685 96 |
| Andrew Foster Higgins, No. 1,190 Broadway and Broadway corner Twenty-ninth-street, paintings, statuary, furniture, books, &c | $10,009 00 |
| Nicholas S. Seleninoff, No. 1,190 Broadway, furniture and clothing | 3,645 00 |
| Philip H. Coolidge, No. 1,188 Broadway, same | 3,042 00 |
| William W. Wilson, No. 25 West Thirty-third-street, clothing and cash | 140 97 |
| Samuel Adams, Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, artists' materials | 69 93 |
| Thomas C. Smith, same location, plans, sketches, enameled glass, &c. | 158 50 |
| R. P. Lugar, No. 1,186 Broadway, stock of paint and fancy paper | 5,795 00 |
| Philo F. Barnum, street attack, watch, &c. | 54 00 |
| Nathan Abrahams, No. 476 Grand-street, stock of clothing and dry goods | 1,467 70 |
| Eliza Wilt, four-story brick house, No. 679 Third-avenue | 10,000 00 |
| George Barker, damage to No. 342 Lexington-avenue, loss clothing, &c. | 250 00 |
| Francis C. White, Broadway and Twenty-ninth-streets, property not described | 294 00 |
| Total | $56,542 52 |
| Amount heretofore reported about | 276,000 06 |
| Full amount to date | $332,552 52 |

The law of 1855 in respect to payment of damages caused during a riot, makes both cities and counties responsible, and requires a notice of a claim after the expiration of twenty days from the time of the damage, and also requires a lapse of three months before a suit can be commenced. The act of 1860, specifying the manner and in what Courts to sue the Corporation of the City of New-York required a second notice to the Comptroller, at least twenty days after the first notice, before a suit can be commenced, if the Comptroller has in the meantime failed to adjust the claim. The power of the Comptroller to decide in such matters is contained in the Charter, and authorizes him to "settle and adjust all claims for or against the Corporation." Suits against the City must be carried on in the Supreme, Common Pleas or Superior Court of the First Judicial District. The Comptroller is required to pay upon the rendering of a judgment against the City. Mr. Brennan has not yet decided whether he will "settle or adjust" the riot claims or let them be sued for.

### Rioters Turned Substitutes.

On Monday last a man, said to be a Jew broker, made his appearance in Westchester, Penn., accompanied by a dozen others, whom he represented as anxious to serve as substitutes, for a consideration. Although some of the men, it is said, boasted of having taken part in the New-York riots, yet they were eagerly caught up by drafted men, and engaged at various prices as substitutes. Two of the number were sharp enough to get their money before being mustered in, and they immediately skedaddled. Four others were accepted by the Enrollment Board, and sent to the barracks, but three out of the number turned up missing the next morning. They were pursued by the Deputy Provost-Marshall and by dint of threats, and the more powerful argument of a loaded revolver, were induced to return, when they were lodged in jail for safe keeping. Three others escaped, and have not yet been caught. Most of the men were more or less disfigured about the face and hands, and there is little doubt that their boasts were true about their having been engaged in the riots in this City. Would it not be well for the authorities to dispatch a Detective to Westchester, and ascertain who these men are? He might possibly find among them the notorious leader of the riot in Eighth-avenue, John Riley, who, instead of being remanded to the Tombs by Judge McCunn, as he promised the District Attorney he should be, was placed in the custody of Officer Egan, and immediately made his escape, a result which the Judge undoubtedly knew the probabilities were all in favor of.

### Another Young Rioter in Limbo—Three Distinct Charges Against Him.

The men and boys so actively engaged in the late disgraceful riots are being arrested almost every day. The witnesses against this class of offenders are recovering from their frights, and plucking up courage sufficient to induce them to lodge complaints against the mobites.

Officer MAHAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested BARNEY MACKAY, *alias* MACKAN, a young Irishman, against whom have been lodged three distinct complaints for rioting. Mr. JOHN FREDERICK, of No. 276 West Fortieth-street, the complainant in the case, swears that, on the 14th inst., he saw the prisoner engaged in a riot in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; that he had a musket, with bayonet attached, on his shoulder, and was marching about with others of the mob, who were also armed with muskets. The day following, Mr. FREDERICK saw the accused similarly engaged in Fortieth-street with a crowd of rioters about him, committing various acts of violence. On the 16th inst., Mr. FREDERICK saw MACKAY engaged in a conflict between the mob, Police and military; he was amongst the rioters, throwing stones at the military while passing along the avenue, likewise shouting "Go in, boys," and urging the mob to attack the Police and military. The military, on receiving the order, turned and fired on the mob. Amongst those injured was the prisoner, he having been shot in the leg. Soon afterward, BARNEY met the complainant, and told him he had been shot in both legs by the military. Subsequently, regretting the confessions he had made, BARNEY threatened to murder Mr. FREDERICK if he informed against him. The accused was arraigned before Justice KELLY, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail on each of the three complaints.

### Another Rioter in Custody.

Officer BROWN, of the Thirteenth Ward, arrested MICHAEL MONOHAN, a young Irishman, twenty years of age, by occupation a boiler maker, charged with rioting and felonious assault and battery, on complaint of Mr. JOHN E. RICHARDS, of No. 53 Tompkins street, and DANIEL ANTHONY, Esq., residing at No. 59 Mangin-street. The complainants positively identify MONOHAN as taking an active part in the late riots, and he also assaulted Mr. RICHARDS with a large club. The offender was taken before Justice STEERS, and fully committed for trial without bail.

### A Victim of the New-York Riots.

The body of the colored man which was found near the grain-elevator above South Ferry, Brooklyn, last week, was yesterday identified by his relatives residing in New-York, as SAMUEL JOHNSON. They stated that he was employed in a store in New-York, and resided in Williamsburgh; that on the evening of the fourth day of the riot, on his way home, he was met at the ferry by a body of rioters, attacked and beaten, and thrown overboard; that while in the water he raised up his hands and cried out "for God's sake, save my life," when he sunk and was seen no more. The head of deceased presented evidence of having been beaten with clubs, but as there was no direct testimony when the inquest was held, a verdict of found drowned, was rendered.

### Meeting of Commissioners of Emigration.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon.

Dr. GUNN, Health Officer, applied for an allowance of rent for additional premises required by the officials. Referred.

The night watchmen at Castle Garden petition for increase of pay. Referred.

The Finance Committee were directed to purchase $40,000 of one-year Government securities.

The number of emigrant arrivals to July 29 was reported at 86,509; being an excess of those of same period last year of 43,0.7.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, and receipts for commutation, &c., since, to July 29, $196,337 94. Disbursements, $138,101 75.

### The Eleventh Ward Murder Case.

Coroner COLLIN concluded the inquest yesterday in the case of PATRICK MCKINNIE, who is alleged to have been beaten to death by a gang of rioters in the Eleventh Ward, as stated in yesterday's TIMES. A mass of testimony was taken, which tended to show that the deceased was badly beaten by CHARLES FLYNN and others, and was then thrown overboard. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by blows received at the hands of CHARLES FLYNN and others, and that he was then thrown into the water before life was extinct, by some person or persons unknown."

A warrant has been issued by the Coroner for the arrest of FLYNN, and placed in the hands of Officer SHANGLE, of the Eleventh Precinct.

### Commitment of Alleged Rioters on Charge of Arson.

Patrick Sweeney, setting fire to dwellings in Sullivan-street. Held to bail in $1,000.

William Rigby, on same complaint, committed without bail.

Painter Springstein, setting fire to dwelling houses occupied by colored people. Held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

Patrick Murray, setting fire to enrolling office in the Eighth District. Held to bail in $1,000.

Thomas Ciunsky, setting fire to dwelling house in Twelfth Ward. Held to bail in $3,000 for trial.

Patrick Henrady, Daniel McGovan and Thomas Cumsky, on another charge. Held in $5,000 each. All the above were committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

Matthew Poncro was committed by the Mayor without bail, on a charge of arson, and Frederick Hammers, Patrick Kiernan and Bernard Fagan, on the same charge, in the sum of $2,000 each.

### Military Affairs.

INSPECTION OF THE HARBOR DEFENCES.

Gen. CANBY, accompanied by Capts. FISKE and GRAY, of his Staff, proceeded to Fort Wood yesterday on a tour of inspection. On the day preceding, Gen. CANBY visited Fort Schuyler and David's Island. It is his intention during the week to inspect all the fortifications and defences of the harbor.

COL. MERCHANT.

Col. CHAS. MERCHANT, it is understood, has been assigned to the command of Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island.

THE CARBINES STOLEN BY THE RIOTERS.

It appears that the greater part of the 2,500 carbines stolen by the rioters from the Second-avenue Arsenal, have been recovered by the police and military. It is a pity that Commissary Gen. FARRELL did not give his written order, for a portion or all of these carbines, when urged to do so in the early part of June. At that time it was contemplated to arm all the policemen with guns in anticipation of a difficulty when the draft commenced. Gov. SEYMOUR favored the project, and gave directions to have 1,500 carbines ordered, 500 to be taken from the number stored in the arsenal, corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. Major TAYLOR, who has charge of them, had them in readiness for delivery at any moment. It would be well for the State authorities to secure while they can the entire number of 1,500 from those recovered, as they may possibly be of service in the future.

### Testimonial to Col. Varian, of the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

As will be seen by the annexed order, the members of the Eighth regiment are to present a testimonial to their Colonel, JOSHUA M. VARIAN, at the Seventh-avenue Arsenal, this evening. Col. VARIAN is an officer well known and highly esteemed in military circles, having discharged his duties faithfully and satisfactorily:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. N. G.,
STATE ARSENAL, July 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. —.—The members of this regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, this (Thursday) evening, in full fatigue, with white belts and gloves, for the purpose of presenting Col. JOSHUA M. VARIAN with a testimonial.

Line will be formed at 8 o'clock precisely. The non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant 15 minutes previous. By order of

O. F. WENTWORTH, Lieut.-Col. Com'g.
T. A. VAN TASSEL, Adjutant.

### Munificent Donation.

Yesterday morning the Mayor received from ALEXANDER T. STEWART, Esq., his check for the munificent sum of $5,000. It was his contribution to the Relief Fund. The following note accompanied it:

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS-STREET, July 29, 1863.
*To His Honor Geo. Opdyke, Treasurer, &c.:*

MY DEAR SIR: The bravery and devotion displayed by the Police, Firemen and soldiers during the late riot were of the highest order, entitling them to the grateful recollections of every good citizen.

I have, therefore, great pleasure to inclose a check for $5,000, to be applied by the Committee of which you are Treasurer, to the relief of such of them as were wounded and the families of those who were killed.

Very respectfully yours, ALEX. T. STEWART.

In this connection it is a suggestive fact that the *Mary Edson*, which Mr. STEWART chartered, ladened with provisions, and sent to Ireland for the relief of the famishing there—many of whom have sons, brothers, daughters here—is now on her return trip from her errand of charity ladened with one hundred and thirty operatives, part of those to sustain whom the provisions were sent, who come free of charge for passage or sustenance. We say this is a suggestive fact, especially when considered in connection with the purposes of the above munificent donation, and the sources of the outbreak. It were well if it were thoughtfully, kindly, usefully laid to heart; it were well if such unobtrusive acts of aid given and protection afforded—though emanating as they do from a private individual—were deemed as they should be, but the reflections of what the Government and those who cling to it, have done, are doing and will continue to do.

### Action of the Commissioners of Health.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health was held on Tuesday, at which the following resolution, offered by the Health Officer, was unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Complaint is made by the Health-officer of the Port, that false representations are frequently made under oath, by the Captains of vessels, of the state of the health of their passengers and crews, and also of the ports from which they cleared, thereby grossly deceiving the health authorities, and subjecting the port to great risks of the introduction of pestilential diseases, particularly at this season of the year,

*Resolved*, That the District Attorney be instructed to prosecute, immediately on the complaint of the Health-officer, any parties thus offending, and that in all cases of conviction, the full penalty of the law be enforced.

The full penalty is $2,000 fine and twelve months' imprisonment, either or both, and we are sure that complaints will be rigidly prosecuted.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VOLUNTEER WOUNDED IN THE RIOTS.—A case especially worthy of the attention of the public is that of MYRON AUSTIN, a returned soldier, a member of the Eighth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. He volunteered his services to aid in suppressing the riot, and joined the Zouaves, under Col. WINSLOW. On Wednesday, 15th inst., at the fight between the military and the rioters, corner of First-avenue and Nineteenth-street, he was shot while in the act of firing off a howitzer. The ball passed entirely through his knee, inflicting a terrible wound which will render him a cripple for life. After being wounded he was carried to a doctor's house in the vicinity, where he was tracked by the vengeful mob clamoring for and led by his blood. He had to escape hence by the rear, crawling, wounded as he was, over several fences, and finally utterly exhausted, fell in the yard of those who proved to be friends. They took him into the house and secreted him, the next morning kindly conveying him in a carriage to his home No. 119 Varick-street. Mr. AUSTEN is a young man of excellent habits, worthy, industrious, and while volunteering his services to the City has suffered an injury which will confine him a long time, and incapacitate him for the further pursuit of his business, which is that of a grain measurer.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest in Avenue A, on the body of CHARLES GOLDSCHMIDT, a boy 14 years of age, born in Germany, who died from the effects of injuries received from being run over by a train of cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. A few nights since, deceased and two other boys jumped aboard the cars at Peekskill and managed to get a free ride to the City. While passing down Eleventh-avenue, the boys jumped from the cars at Thirty-fifth-street, and deceased falling with his arm on the rail, the train passed over and crushed it fearfully. Death ensued Tuesday night. The jury found that the occurrence was accidental.

DROWNING CASUALTY.—Late on Tuesday afternoon two men, named EDWARD LITTLE and MICHAEL MCCARTY, in charge of a wagon-load of cider, attempted to drive through a pond of water at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, North River, but the tide being very high, they accidentally drove into the deep water of the basin, and before assistance could be rendered LITTLE was drowned. MCCARTY was rescued by the prompt interposition of friends from the pier. The horse attached to the wagon was also drowned. The body of LITTLE was recovered, and Coroner RANNEY held an inquest. The family of deceased live in East Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN THE WATER.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest at the Third Precinct Police Station on the body of an unknown man, dressed in soldiers' uniform, who was found in the dock foot of Barclay-street, North River. The uniform was dark blue and trimmed with light blue. Deceased was about five feet five inches in height, with sandy hair and whiskers. Apparently he was about 40 years of age. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from some causes to them unknown.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.—THOMAS RYAN, a boy, only 16 years of age, was arrested by Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct. RYAN is indicted, with two others, for committing a series of burglaries in Eighth-avenue. Among the places entered was the boot and shoe store of MORRIS SIMONS, No. 521 Eighth-avenue. The prisoner was taken before District-Attorney HALL, and committed for trial.

THE DEATH OF HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—The flags on the City Hall are suspended at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the great Kentucky statesman, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, the friend and successor of HENRY CLAY. Yesterday being the day of Mr. CRITTENDEN's funeral, the flags remained at half-mast on all the public buildings throughout the day.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED.—The little son (5 years of age) of Mrs. BROWNELL, residing at No. 563 Ninth-avenue, was drowned in the dock foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River, in consequence of accidentally falling from a large raft on which he was at play. The strong current prevailing at the time carried the body out into the river, and all efforts to recover the remains have proved fruitless.

A LADY ROBBED IN A STAGE.—A lady, named SYKES, residing at No. 403 Fourth-avenue, while riding in stage No. 34 of the Fourth-avenue and South Ferry line, had the pocket of her dress completely cut out by a light-fingered operator. In the pocket was a portemonnaie containing $200 in cash. The theft doubtless was committed by a female known as a "stage-buzzer." No arrest.

ANOTHER BOY DROWNED.—A lad 8 years of age, named GEORGE BESSING, while playing on Pier No. 24 East River, on Tuesday evening, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body was recovered and claimed by the parents who live in the rear of No. 27 Frankfort-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—GEORGE HOAG, a boy 11 years of age, accidentally fell into the dock foot of Tenth-street, East River, on Tuesday afternoon and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered and conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 221 East Eleventh-street, where Coroner COLLIN was notified to hold an inquest.

A CLAM-BAKE COMPLIMENTARY.—A complimentary clam-bake is to be given to-day to Mr. SOLOMON KIPP, late of the well-known firm of KIPP & BROWN, at the River House, Harlem, by a large party of his friends. He is now proprietor of that establishment.

BAILED IN $2,000.—CHARLES DEVLIN, Esq., late Street Commissioner, yesterday offered himself and was accepted as bail in $2,000, for PATRICK KIERNAN, who was committed by the Mayor on charge of riot and arson.

FOUND DEAD.—PHILIP MONOHAN, a native of Ireland, 60 years of age, was found dead in the yard of premises No. 75 West Thirtieth-street. The cause of death is unknown. The Coroner was notified.

SHOOTING A MAD DOG.—Officer JUMP, of the Twelfth Precinct, shot a mad dog in Avenue A, near One Hundred and Twenty-second-street. As far as known, no one had been bitten by the rabid animal.

## NEW-JERSEY.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Tuesday afternoon a German, recently arrived in this country, named CHARLES STOCKLEIN, architect and topographical engineer, accompanied by several friends, appeared before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and entered a complaint against a man named FRANCIS VINCENTZ, keeper of a lager-bier shop, and dealer in dogs, charging him with robbery, and attempting to take his life. It appears that on Monday the complainant, who is in the employ of Mr. HOOVER, architect, at Newark, attended a pic-nic at Tivoli, remaining there until midnight. Upon returning to Newark, he found that he had been locked out, when VINCENTZ, who had also attended the pic-nic, and had represented himself as a friend of Mr. HOOVER's, invited STOECKLEIN to go to East Newark and stop at his house over night. The latter, supposing, of course, that if he was a friend of Mr. HOOVER's it was all right, went over to East Newark, where the two arrived between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. Upon entering the bar-room, VINCENTZ requested STOECKLEIN to sit down while he went into the back room for a light. In a few minutes after VINCENTZ returned, and STOECKLEIN was immediately set upon by two ferocious dogs, one of them said to be a blood-hound, and he was bitten and lacerated on his arms and legs in about twenty different places. While grappling with one of the animals, VINCENTZ rushed up and dealt him a heavy blow over the forehead with a sword which laid him insensible on the floor, inflicting a gash three inches in length. When STOECKLIN came to consciousness about daylight he found his money missing, and himself a prisoner locked in the room. Although very much exhausted from loss of blood, the injured man succeeded in making his escape through a window, and with his clothes torn to rags and covered with blood, made his way to the house of Mr. STEPHENSON, and the latter gentleman kindly conveyed him to Newark, where his wounds were properly dressed. A warrant was placed in the hands of Chief of Police REILY, and Detective KILCAULEY, of Jersey City, and the officers, assisted by Chief WAMBOLD, of Newark, arrested the accused at the latter named place. VINCENTZ was brought to Jersey City last evening and committed to the City Prison, to await an examination before Recorder MARTINDALE.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A FEMALE.—CONSTANCE LENORE, a handsome young French girl, was brought to the Station-house in Hoboken at midnight on Monday by two citizens, who found her at Sybil's cave in the act of committing suicide by attempting to drown herself. The young woman stated that she resided in New-York, and having had some trouble, was determined to make away with herself, even though she had failed this time. Judge POPE gave her good advice, and finally prevailed upon her not to again attempt to destroy her life. A carriage was then procured, and the young woman was sent home to her parents.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Broadway Railroad—Injunction Against the Harlem Railroad Company Dissolved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

Before Justice Brady.

*John J. Phelps et al. vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—The hearing of the motion for a continuance of the injunction granted against the Harlem Railroad Company, restraining them from laying their track in Madison-avenue, in pursuance of the resolution of the Common Council permitting the extension of the Harlem Railroad through Broadway and Madison-avenue, was brought on this morning.

The plaintiffs, who are owners of property in Madison-avenue, appeared by their counsel, who conceded to the argument of the defendants' counsel, that, since the granting of the injunction, the Court of Appeals had decided in the case of the People *vs.* Kerr, adversely to the right of the owner of property to maintain an injunction against the use of a street by a railroad.

It was suggested that the whole case having been decided by the Court of Appeals adversely to the plaintiffs, there was no ground for the further prosecution of the suit, and that it was an act of injustice to the Harlem Railroad Company to restrain them any longer from the exercise of their valuable rights.

The plaintiffs' counsel urged that, inasmuch as the decision of the Court of Appeals had been made since the commencement of this suit, and this suit had been commenced in good faith, the plaintiffs should be permitted to discontinue without costs. In this view the Court concurred, and an order was made dissolving the injunction and discontinuing the suit without costs.

The following order was entered:

The defendants in this action having appeared on the order heretofore made herein, requiring them to show cause why they should not be restrained from laying their track in Madison-avenue, under the resolution of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, of April 21, 1863, and having moved that the argument of the motion be now brought on; and the plaintiffs having suggested that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of The People *vs.* Kerr and others, has adjudged adversely to the rights of the plaintiffs, as property owners, to maintain an action for such injunction, and that the law of the State, as established by that decision, was not generally regarded as the existing law at the time of the granting of the injunction order; and that, therefore, the plaintiffs should have leave, under the circumstances, to discontinue, without costs.

After hearing counsel for the respective parties, it is adjudged by the Court that the injunction order heretofore granted, restraining the defendants (the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,) from laying their track in Madison-avenue, be and the same is hereby dissolved, and that the plaintiffs have leave to discontinue this action without costs, and without prejudice to any rights of the plaintiffs.

### Decision on the Construction of a Contract and the Payment of Import Duties.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

*Otto W. Pollitz et al. vs. Melchior C. G. Witte.*—The defendant, in February, 1861, through a broker, purchased of the plaintiffs fifteen casks of cream of tartar at a stipulated price, to arrive by a certain vessel from Marseilles. At the time of the purchase the duty on the article was fixed at $12 per cask, and this rate of duty continued up to April 1 following, when cream of tartar was permitted, by a change of the tariff law, to be entered free of duty. The vessel arived about March 15, and some days after, the plaintiffs, instead of delivering the article sold, entered it in bond at the Custom-house, and sent it to the public stores of the United States Government, from whence, about the 17th of April, it was taken by them, duty free, and delivered to and accepted by the defendant under his contract of purchase. In accordance with the terms of the same contract, he has paid the plaintiffs the price agreed, less $12 per cask, which was the duty chargeable at the time of the purchase, and also at the time the vessel arrived, and which he refuses to pay upon the ground that the charge of the tariff inured to his benefit and not to that of the plaintiffs. To test this right this action is brought.

*By the Court:* DALY, F. J.—By their contract the plaintiffs were bound to deliver the cream of tartar within a reasonable time after the arrival of the vessel, and as the vessel arrived on the 9th of March, and fifteen days is the time allowed for a vessel to discharge, it follows, unless there were circumstances to excuse it, and nothing of the kind appears here, that the plaintiffs were bound to deliver it at least by the 24th of March. If it had been delivered during that period, or at any time before the 1st of April, it would have been subject to a duty of $12 upon each cask, which the plaintiffs would have been compelled to pay. On and after the 1st of April, however, it was free of duty, and, therefore, to avoid the payment of it, the plaintiffs bonded the cream of tartar five days after its arrival, and sent it, when discharged from the vessel, to the public store, where it remained until the 13th of April, when a permit was obtained for its delivery free of duty.

The plaintiffs insisted that they bonded it for the mutual protection of themselves and the defendant, and that they would have allowed the defendant the duty on such casks as were ready for delivery before the 1st of April; but they do not pretend that the defendant was a party or consented to any such arrangement. On the contrary, they say that they proposed, upon the supposition that it would be ready for delivery before the 1st April, to bond it for the mutual benefit of themselves and the defendant; that is, as I understand, that if ready for delivery before the 1st of April, they would deduct the duty from the contract price, and if not ready before that time, they would claim the benefit for themselves of the non-payment of duty, and require from the defendant the payment of the full contract price. This, they say, however, the defendant would not agree to, and that then they determined to enter it in bond "anyhow," whether they were or the defendant was to have the benefit of its delivery free of duty.

It is very clear that they had no right to enter it in bond, to avoid the payment of duty, if the effect of it was to delay the delivery for a day, unless with the defendant's consent, and that the delivery of part of it, at least, was delayed by their doing so, appears by the fact that five of the casks were sent to the public store before the 1st of April.

On the part of the defendant, the broker who made the contract for the sale of the cream of tartar testified that he called upon the plaintiffs to request them to enter it in bond, that the defendant might have the benefit of the duty, and the plaintiff, Pollitz, finally agreed to do so upon the condition that the defendant would demand only invoice interest of actual tare. Pollitz denied that he had ever told the broker that the defendant would enter the goods for the benefit of the defendant, but that he told him that they would enter them in bond for the mutual protection of both parties; that they would allow the defendant the duty upon two casks that were to go into the public store before the 1st of April, and that the reason why they would not allow the duty upon the whole was because the whole would not be ready for delivery before the 1st of April; that if they could deliver them before the 1st of April, they would allow the duty, and that in that case nothing should be said about extra tare.

The question, then, in the case was whether the plaintiffs, in consideration that the defendant should demand only invoice tare, had agreed to enter the cream of tartar in the bond, that the defendant might have the benefit of the duty. Such an agreement made orally after the written contract would be a valid one, as it was founded upon a sufficient consideration; but this, which was the only question arising upon the evidence, was taken away from the jury by the Judge, who told them that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover unless the defendant had proved that he had paid the duties, or was legally bound to pay them. Now, it was proved that no duty was ever paid; that the permit for delivery to the owner was obtained after the 1st of April, when the goods were free of duty; that a permit can be obtained only after the duties are either paid or remitted, and the plaintiff Pollitz testified distinctly that the defendant at no time had anything to do with the payment of duties, and that no duty was ever paid. No such question, therefore, as the payment of duties by the defendant, or of his liability for them, arising upon the evidence, the Judge might as well have told the jury in general terms that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, as there was nothing in the evidence showing that the defendant had any defence.

Whether the defendant was or was not entitled to have the amount of the duty deducted from the contract price depended upon the question whether the goods were put in bond under the agreement as sworn to by the broker. It appeared that the allowance of the invoice interest of the actual tare was less favorable to the defendant, and that with the agreement to waive his right to a strict delivery according to the contract constituted a sufficient consideration for an agreement on the part of the plaintiff to put the goods in bond that they might be delivered after the 1st of April free of duty, and upon their being so delivered to deduct the amount of the duty from the contract price, and as the evidence was conflicting as to the existence or non-existence of such an agreement, it was a question of fact for the Jury.

It is now insisted that no such question could arise under the answer. That the answer sets up a delivery of the cream of tartar to the defendant subject to the payment of duties, the payment of which was assumed by the defendant, who had the goods entered in bond, whereby the plaintiffs were discharged from the payment of them, whereas by the evidence the goods were bonded by the plaintiff, and were free of duty when they were delivered to the plaintiff. There is this difference or variance between the answer and the proof, but the defence as gathered from either is substantially the same, that is, that the goods were bonded to avoid the payment of the duties, with the understanding between the parties that the defendant was to have the amount, which might otherwise have been paid as duties deducted from the amount to be paid under the contract. The Code declares that no variance between the allegations in the pleading and the proof shall be deemed material, unless it has actually misled the other party to his prejudice, and that it did not have that effect in this case is inferrable from the fact that the plaintiffs interposed no objection on that account. If they had, it was in the power of the Court, under the 11 sub. of section 64, to allow the answer to be amended, and the conclusion therefore must be, from the plaintiff's taking no exception on that around, but allowing the whole of the evidence to be received, that they did not regard the variance as of any moment; that it did not prejudice them in maintaining their action. In Irvine *vs.* Wortendyke (2 E. D. Smith, 374,) the complaint was upon a special contract, and the recovery was had upon a *quantum meruit*, but we sustained the judgment, because the evidence was received, and the case submitted without interposing any objection on the ground of the variance. It was the duty of the Judge to have instructed the jury upon the case as it was presented to them upon the evidence, and not as it stood upon the answer, which alone could have supplied any foundation for the instruction he gave, and as that instruction was specifically excepted to, the judgment should be reversed.

### Special Notice.

The "Chamber Motion Calendar" will be called by Justice GOULD on Thursday morning, July 30, at 10 A. M. By order of the Court.

Dated July 29, 1863. H. W. GENET, Clerk.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 29, 1863.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. | 105¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 106 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81. Co. C. | 106⅞ |
| 18,000 | do Clean. | 107 |
| 5,000 | U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c. | 101⅛ |
| 3,000 | do | 101 |
| 6,000 | do New | 99⅜ |
| 1,000 | Tenn. State 6s, '90 | 65¼ |
| 5,800 | do | 65¾ |
| 20,000 | do | 66 |
| 2,000 | N. C. State 6s | 69 |
| 2,000 | Mo. State 6s | 70⅛ |
| 4,000 | do | 70⅛ |
| 50,000 | do | 70¾ |
| 5,000 | do s30 | 70½ |
| 10,000 | O. & Miss. R. C | 34 |
| 40,000 | do | 35 |
| 3,000 | N. Y. C. 6s | 106 |
| 4,000 | E. 4th M. Bs | 107 |
| 10,000 | do | 107½ |
| 3,000 | Hud. R. Bs. '67 | 100 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. B | 115 |
| 10,000 | Alt. & T. H. In. B. | 88 |
| 10,000 | Ch. & N. W. 2d M. | 64 |
| 2,000 | Clev. & P. 4th M. | 83 |
| 2,000 | P., F. W. & C. 1st. | 107¼ |
| 40 | Bank State N. Y. | 120 |
| 12 | Bank of Commerce. | 103 |
| 20 | Metropolitan Bank. | 112 |
| 90,000 | Am. Gold | 127⅛ |
| 35,000 | do | 127⅜ |
| 400 | Canton Co. | 32 |
| 100 | Cen. Am. Tr. Co | 3½ |
| 500 | Cum. Coal Pref. | 30 |
| 1000 | do | 30½ |
| 100 | do | 30⅛ |
| 100 | do | 29⅞ |
| 400 | do | 29¾ |
| 100 | do b30 | 30¼ |
| 450 | Quicksilver Min Co. | 50 |
| 100 | do | 49 |
| 200 | do | 48 |
| 100 | do | 47 |
| 250 | do | 46 |
| 100 | do | 46¼ |
| 600 | Bucks Co. Ld. Co. | 1½ |
| 250 | Am. Coal Co. | 72 |
| 20 | do | 70 |
| 100 | Min. Mining Co. | 85 |
| 100 | Pac. Mail S. Co. b10. | 237 |
| 25 | do s30. | 236 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R. R. | 125 |
| 100 | do | 125⅛ |
| 100 | do b30. | 125¾ |
| 414 | do | 125¾ |
| 100 | do | 125⅞ |
| 150 | do b10. | 126 |
| 1040 | do | 126 |
| 475 | Erie Railroad | 101 |
| 750 | do | 101¼ |
| 600 | do | 101⅜ |
| 500 | do | 101⅛ |
| 100 | do b30. | 101¾ |
| 100 | do b15. | 101¾ |
| 50 | Erie Railway Pref. | 104 |
| 100 | do | 104⅛ |
| 100 | do | 104¾ |
| 100 | do | 104⅞ |
| 850 | do | 105 |
| 100 | do b30. | 105¼ |
| 100 | Hud. River R. | 149 |
| 300 | do | 150 |
| 100 | do b10. | 150 |
| 100 | do | 149¾ |
| 50 | do | 149½ |
| 110 | Del., L. & W. R. | 116 |
| 100 | Ill. Cen. Full S. | 105 |
| 100 | do b15. | 105 |
| 100 | do b30. | 105 |
| 1800 | Harlem Railroad | 124 |
| 2000 | do | 124½ |
| 50 | do | 125 |
| 200 | do | 121⅛ |
| 300 | do | 124¾ |
| 100 | do s30. | 123 |
| 300 | do s30. | 121¼ |
| 50 | do b10. | 124½ |
| 300 | Harlem R. Prf. | 119 |
| 300 | do | 120 |
| 1500 | Reading Railroad. | 109½ |
| 200 | do | 110 |
| 100 | do | 109¾ |
| 400 | do | 109⅞ |
| 200 | Mich. Central R. | 116½ |
| 300 | do | 116 |
| 100 | M. So. & N. Ind. R. | 89 |
| 300 | do | 89⅛ |
| 2350 | do | 89¼ |
| 600 | do | 89⅜ |
| 400 | do s10 | 89 |
| 200 | do b15 | 88¾ |
| 500 | do b15 | 89½ |
| 100 | do b60 | 89¾ |
| 50 | do b60 | 90 |
| 450 | M. S. & N. I. G. S. | 115¾ |
| 500 | Ill. Cen. R. Sc. | 114¾ |
| 100 | do b30. | 114¾ |
| 100 | do b15 | 114¾ |
| 100 | do | 114¾ |
| 200 | do s30 | 114½ |
| 100 | do b30 | 115 |
| 3000 | Ill. Cen. Can. B. S | 97 |
| 5000 | do | 96 |
| 150 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 97 |
| 1000 | do | 97¼ |
| 100 | do s30 | 97 |
| 150 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 101 |
| 200 | do | 100¾ |
| 500 | Clev. & T. R | 116⅜ |
| 50 | do | 116⅝ |
| 11 | Chi. & R. I. R. | 104 |
| 1100 | do | 105⅛ |
| 800 | do | 105¼ |
| 100 | do s30 | 105 |
| 300 | do s10. | 105 |
| 100 | Mil. & P. D. C. R. | 68 |
| 50 | M. & P. DuC. 2d Pref. | 86 |
| 50 | Tol. & Wab. | 85 |
| 100 | do b10 | 85 |
| 100 | do b30 | 85 |
| 300 | Tol. & Wab. Pref. | 87 |
| 100 | do | 87¾ |
| 250 | do | 88 |
| 600 | P., Ft. W. & C. R. | 78½ |
| 51 | do | 78 |
| 200 | A. & T. H. R. | 58 |
| 100 | do | 58½ |
| 200 | do | 59 |
| 100 | do | 59½ |
| 500 | do | 60 |
| 100 | do b10 | 60½ |
| 100 | A. & T. H. R. P. | 86 |
| 200 | do | 85¾ |
| 400 | Chic. & N. W. R. | 36½ |
| 50 | do | 37 |
| 200 | do s30 | 37 |
| 200 | do b15 | 37½ |
| 200 | do | 37¼ |
| 350 | Chi. & Alt. R. | 84 |
| 100 | do | 83¾ |
| 100 | do | 83 |
| 200 | do | 82½ |
| 50 | do | 82 |
| 500 | Chic. & Alt. Pref. | 97¾ |
| 50 | do b30 | 98 |
| 400 | do | 98 |
| 100 | do b30 | 98¼ |
| 50 | Miss & Mo. R. | 26 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s, '81.. Reg | 105½ |
| 6,500 | Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes..Oct. & Ap. | 106½ |
| 1,000 | do. F. & Aug. E. | 105¾ |
| 9,000 | Mo. State 6s | 70⅜ |
| 28,000 | Amer. Gold | 127¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 127⅝ |
| 400 | Cumb Coal Prf. | 30½ |
| 100 | do | 30½ |
| 100 | do | 31 |
| 100 | do | 30¼ |
| 25 | N. Y. Cen. R | 127 |
| 300 | do | 128 |
| 450 | do | 127¾ |
| 100 | do b60. | 128 |
| 800 | do | 127½ |
| 100 | do b30. | 127¾ |
| 200 | do | 127⅝ |
| 400 | Erie R. | 102⅛ |
| 500 | do | 102⅛ |
| 700 | do | 102⅝ |
| 100 | Canton Co. | 32½ |
| 200 | do | 32 |
| 300 | Erie R. Pref. | 105⅛ |
| 100 | do b10 | 105⅛ |
| 100 | do s30. | 105 |
| 150 | Hud. River R | 149 |
| 100 | do | 149½ |
| 200 | Harlem R. | 124 |
| 300 | do | 123½ |
| 200 | do | 123 |
| 200 | Reading R | 109¾ |
| 100 | do b30. | 110 |
| 200 | Mich. Cen. R. | 116 |
| 100 | do s60. | 115¾ |
| 1200 | M. So. & N. Ind. | 88¾ |
| 50 | do s10 | 88½ |
| 100 | do | 88⅝ |
| 50 | Gal. & Chi. R. s30 | 100 |
| 50 | do | 100 |
| 700 | M. So. & N. I. G. S. | 115½ |
| 200 | Ill. Cen. R. S. b30 | 115 |
| 100 | do | 115 |
| 100 | do b30. | 114¾ |
| 100 | do s30. | 114½ |
| 450 | do | 114½ |
| 450 | Clev. & P. R. | 97¼ |
| 400 | do | 97 |
| 300 | do | 97⅛ |
| 400 | do b30 | 97⅜ |
| 150 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 105¼ |
| 500 | do s15. | 105½ |
| 500 | do | 105⅝ |
| 50 | do | 105¾ |
| 300 | do b10 | 106 |
| 250 | Mil. & P. DuC. R. | 69 |
| 400 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. | 78 |
| 15 | do | 78¼ |
| 300 | Alton & Ter. H. | 60 |
| 100 | do | 60½ |
| 200 | do | 60¼ |

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Cumb. Coal b3 | 30¼ |
| 200 | do | 30⅜ |
| 400 | do | 30½ |
| 150 | do b3 | 30½ |
| 50 | do c | 30⅜ |
| 400 | Quicksilv. M. Co. | 48 |
| 50 | do | 47¾ |
| 350 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 126¾ |
| 150 | do c. | 126¾ |
| 100 | do | 127 |
| 150 | do | 127⅛ |
| 100 | do b3. | 127¼ |
| 250 | do | 127¼ |
| 500 | Erie Railway b4. | 101¾ |
| 600 | do b3 | 101¾ |
| 100 | do | 101⅝ |
| 100 | do s3 | 101⅝ |
| 200 | do c. | 101⅝ |
| 300 | do | 101¾ |
| 100 | do b4. | 101¾ |
| 200 | Erie R. Prf. | 105 |
| 750 | Harlem R | 124 |
| 500 | do | 123¾ |
| 300 | do b3 | 123¾ |
| 100 | Reading R c. | 109¼ |
| 50 | Chic. & Al. Pref. | 98 |
| 150 | M. S. & N. I. R. | 89¼ |
| 100 | do b3 | 89¼ |
| 100 | do b10 | 89¼ |
| 100 | do | 89⅛ |
| 100 | do b3 | 89⅛ |
| 200 | do c | 89 |
| 300 | do | 89 |
| 100 | do s10 | 88¾ |
| 100 | do c | 88⅞ |
| 800 | do b3 | 89 |
| 100 | M. S. & N. I. G. b3. | 115½ |
| 100 | do b10. | 115¾ |
| 500 | do b10 | 116 |
| 50 | Ill. Cen. R. | 114¾ |
| 500 | Clev. & Pitts. R. | 97½ |
| 300 | do | 97⅜ |
| 200 | do b3 | 97⅜ |
| 100 | do | 97¼ |
| 100 | Gal. & Chic. R. | 100¾ |
| 600 | Clev. & Tol. R. | 116½ |
| 100 | T. H. & Alt. | 61¾ |
| 100 | T. H. & A. Pref. | 87 |
| 100 | M. & P. Du C. | 68 |
| 150 | Chic. & Alton | 83 |
| 150 | do | 83¼ |

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 200 | Cumb. Coal [illegible] | 30⅜ |
| 100 | do [illegible] | 30¼ |
| 100 | Quartz Hill M. C. s30 | 18¼ |
| 100 | Bucks Co. Lead | 1½ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen b3 | 127¾ |
| 300 | do | 127¾ |
| 100 | do b10 | 128 |
| 100 | do | 127¾ |
| 300 | do b3 | 127¾ |
| 150 | do s3. | 127⅝ |
| 100 | Erie Railway | 102⅝ |
| 300 | do b3. | 102¾ |
| 100 | do b15 | 102¾ |
| 100 | do b3. | 102⅞ |
| 600 | do | 102⅞ |
| 1200 | Harlem R. | 124½ |
| 200 | do | 124¼ |
| 200 | do | 124½ |
| 200 | do | 124⅜ |
| 300 | do s3. | 124¼ |
| 100 | N. Y. Guano Co. | 23¼ |
| 450 | M. S. & N. I. b3 | 89¼ |
| 800 | do | 89¼ |
| 500 | do s10 | 89¼ |
| 800 | do s3 | 89¼ |
| 700 | do | 89⅜ |
| 600 | do b3 | 89½ |
| 700 | do | 89½ |
| 200 | Pittsburg | 97⅛ |
| 200 | do b3 | 97¼ |
| 600 | do | 97¼ |
| 300 | Gal. & Chi. R. b3 | 100¼ |
| 500 | do b3 | 100½ |
| 50 | Chic. & R. I. R. | 105⅝ |
| 100 | Chi. & N. W. | 37½ |
| 50 | T. H. & Alt. P | 86¾ |
| 300 | do | 87 |
| 250 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 78½ |
| 50 | do | 78⅜ |
| 100 | Mil. & P. Du C. b3 | 68½ |

WEDNESDAY, July 29—P. M.

The probability is that the subscriptions to the Popular Loan of the United States of 1882 at par will be continued beyond the 1st August, subject to discontinuance at any time thereafter, after ten days official notice from the Secretary of the Treasury. The eminent success of these subscriptions as a Government negotiation; the cheapness and acceptability of the Loan to the great mass of our loyal people, who have means to invest, whether in small or large sums, and its prospective connection with the National Banking system, as a uniform and convenient basis of circulation for the Associations now rapidly forming throughout the country, under this system, are all considerations of weight, no doubt, with the Secretary against any present change of financial programme in supplying the current wants of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury arrived in town last night, and after a few hours business in the Sub-Treasury office here to-day, left for the East in the afternoon Boston boat.

The subscriptions to the 5.20 years' Loan to-day, in this City, reach $2,828,850, of which $870,000 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency and $1,458,850 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The Currency Deposits on 5 ℔ cent. interest amount to $376,000. We understand the Secretary has notified that he will pay off the remainder of 4 ℔ cent. Gold deposits, about $3,000,000, due mostly to the City Banks. He has more than this sum of Gold on hand in excess of his current wants for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, and the amount is accumulating from the Customs Duties, which come in freely since the second week in July. The Customs to-day are $281,000. The general balance in the New-York office stands this afternoon $27,467,109.

There is good employment for money among the Brokers to-day at 5@6 ℔ cent. The Stock firms are generally busy with outside orders for the speculative Railway and other Shares. The transactions were very large at both sessions of the Board and on the Street. The excitement in New-York Central and Erie continued up to five o'clock and prices advanced to 128¾ for Central, and 103½ for Erie. The Western Shares were also active and with few exceptions firm in price. Harlem, Hudson and Pacific Mail were all higher than yesterday. Government Stocks and Treasury paper firm; Gold steady about 127½@¾ ℔ cent. and Exchange on London 139½@140.

At the close of business in the Afternoon the following prices were made in comparison with Tuesday night. The interest in the speculation, judged by the crowd in William-street after the adjournment of the Exchange, being greater than at any time during the day:

| | Tues. | Wed. | | Tues. | Wed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 127¼ | 127½ | Harlem Pref. | 113 | 115 |
| U.S. 6s, 1881 | 107 | 107 | Mich. Central | 116½ | 116 |
| N. Y. Central | 125 | 128¾ | Mich. Southern | 89 | 89¼ |
| Erie | 100⅞ | 103⅜ | Mich. Guarant'd | 115½ | 115¾ |
| Erie Preferred | 103⅜ | 105½ | Illinois Cen | 115 | 114¾ |
| Hudson | 149½ | 150 | Pittsburgh | 96½ | 97¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 236 | 237 | Fort Wayne | 78½ | 78⅛ |
| Harlem | 123 | 124 | Rock Island | 105¼ | 105¾ |
| Canton | 33 | 32¼ | Northwest | 37⅜ | 37⅜ |
| Prairie du Chien | 67 | 69 | Galena | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Treas. Cer., new | 99¾ | 99¾ | Reading | 109 | 109¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash | 86 | 84½ | Ill. Cen. Full pd. | 105 | 105 |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 120 | Market | 98 |
| America | 120 | Shoe & Leather | 110 |
| State of New-York | 100 | Continental | 90 |
| Commerce | 103 | St. Nicholas | 97 |
| Am. Exchange | 105 | Marine | 145 |
| Hanover | 96 | Imp. & Traders' | 108 |
| Metropolitan | 112 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen 6s | 105¾ | Al. & T. H. firsts | 102 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64 | 102 | A. & T. H. 2ds pref. | 96 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76 | 128 | Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc. | 88 |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 109½ | L. C. & M. L. G. Bds. | 44 |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 107 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser. | 90 |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 105 | Chi. & N. W. 2ds | 64 |
| Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85 | 118 | Han. & St. Jo. firsts | 77 |
| Hud. R. thirds, '75 | 119 | Tol. & Wab. seconds | 94½ |
| Hud. R. conv., '67 | 105½ | Chi. & R. I. firsts | 105 |
| Mich. C., '69 & '72 | 115 | Clev. & Tol. S. F. | 107 |
| Mich. C. new 1sts, '82 | 119 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts. | 107 |
| Chi., B. & Q. firsts | 116 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds. | 101 |
| Mich. S. seconds | 102 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds. | 84¾ |
| N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68 | 104 | Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. | 100 |
| M. S. & N. Ind. S F | 106½ | Clev. & Pitts. fourths | 82 |
| Ill. Cen., '75 | 115 | Miss. & Mo. L. G. | 57 |

The Cunard steamer *Scotia* made her last run from Queenstown to New-York in *eight days and three hours*. The *Persia*, of the same line, which left this port to-day, will probably make her destination under nine days. We note the time of the *Scotia* from Sunday, July 19, 5 P. M., from Queenstown to Monday, July 27, 8 P. M., at New-York, as the quickest on record. She communicated with our news agent off Cape Race in five days and a few hours from Queenstown. A French merchant who left Paris on the 18th of July, on business to New-York, by the *Scotia*, completed his object yesterday, and sailed on his return in the *Persia* to-day. The prospect is he will be at home again by the 8th of August—from Paris to New-York and back in twenty-one days, including two days for important business in New-York.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has compiled the following table of the capital of the several Banks of this City, with the Government Stocks and Treasury Notes, and legal tender notes owned by them on the 13th of June, and also the amount of stocks reported as owned on the 28th of June, 1862:

| BANKS. | Capital. | Governm't Stocks, '63. | Legal Ten. Notes. | Stocks, June, '62. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York. | $3,000,000 | $1,932,952 | ...... | $1,780,476 |
| Manhattan Co. | 2,050,000 | 1,584,894 | 330,992 | ...... |
| Merchants' Bank | 2,785,053 | 4,133,295 | 850,698 | 1,412,295 |
| Mechanics' Bank. | 2,600,000 | 1,091,513 | 79,574 | 1,302,190 |
| Union Bank | 1,500,000 | 3,057,900 | ...... | 1,009,100 |
| Bank of America. | 3,000,000 | 8,207,900 | 1,006,361 | 960,210 |
| Phenix Bank | 1,800,000 | 1,872,730 | 325,000 | 277,023 |
| City Bank | 1,000,000 | 2,412,258 | 27,175 | 260,000 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,000,000 | 2,297,403 | 75,672 | 712,075 |
| Fulton Bank | 600,000 | 427,300 | 450,582 | 522,124 |
| Chemical Bank | 300,000 | 1,108,366 | 256,333 | 861,245 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,235,000 | 1,305,590 | 122,325 | 1,614,863 |
| National Bank | 1,500,000 | 2,352,612 | 214,648 | 1,216,299 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk | 800,000 | 535,001 | 203,328 | 330,000 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 600,000 | 588,970 | 202,447 | 494,480 |
| Greenwich Bank | 200,000 | 105,936 | 65,176 | 187,176 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 600,000 | 524,786 | 201,472 | 280,394 |
| Seventh Ward Bk. | 500,000 | 1,247,579 | 244,176 | 227,977 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 2,000,000 | 2,376,650 | 568,965 | 1,017,443 |
| Am. Exchange Bk. | 5,000,000 | 6,734,489 | ...... | 3,535,931 |
| Bk. of Commerce. | 9,490,000 | 9,225,000 | 869,285 | 10,533,000 |
| Broadway Bank | 1,000,000 | 2,254,782 | 16,255 | 1,339,496 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,000,000 | 194,237 | 130,247 | 445,245 |
| Mercantile Bank. | 1,000,000 | 448,000 | 288,503 | 368,004 |
| Pacific Bank | 422,700 | 119,616 | 225,687 | 152,116 |
| Bank of Republic. | 2,000,000 | 643,775 | 376,640 | 506,225 |
| Chatham Bank | 450,000 | 290,468 | ...... | 382,810 |
| People's Bank | 412,500 | 426,657 | 176,891 | 85,000 |
| Bank of N. Am. | 1,000,000 | 1,056,000 | 103,000 | 741,000 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,360,944 | 220,165 | 174,000 |
| Irving Bank | 500,000 | 557,822 | 58,049 | 533,146 |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 4,000,000 | 2,664,000 | 404,030 | 300,000 |
| Citizen's Bank | 400,000 | 587,505 | 3,348 | 174,000 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,000,000 | 235,750 | 80,129 | 382,750 |
| Market Bank | 1,000,000 | 1,107,844 | 50,769 | 1,026,639 |
| St. Nicholas Bank. | 750,000 | 516,112 | 116,283 | 130,746 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk. | 1,500,000 | 2,190,794 | 57,000 | 463,000 |
| Corn Exch. Bank. | 1,000,000 | 659,615 | 323,006 | 1,009,921 |
| Continental Bank | 2,000,000 | 1,793,072 | 323,556 | 1,376,505 |
| Bk. of Commw'lth | 750,000 | 1,269,974 | ...... | 858,488 |
| Oriental Bank | 300,000 | 170,340 | 147,170 | 161,194 |
| Marine Bank | 400,000 | 313,408 | 103,000 | 429,948 |
| Atlantic Bank | 300,000 | 410,700 | 60,788 | 270,816 |
| Imp. & Trad's Bk. | 1,500,000 | 983,800 | 25,100 | 235,000 |
| Park Bank | 2,000,000 | 400,000 | ...... | 643,000 |
| Mech. Bk'g Ass'n. | 500,000 | 342,455 | 288,689 | 183,696 |
| Grocers' Bank | 300,000 | 62,250 | 99,522 | 203,300 |
| North River Bank | 400,000 | 276,532 | 127,682 | 93,990 |
| East River Bank. | 206,525 | 99,000 | 91,132 | 124,000 |
| Manuf. & Mer. Bk. | 500,000 | 1,102,900 | 133,252 | 167,900 |
| N. Y. Dry Dock Co. | 200,000 | 222,599 | 24,786 | 124,463 |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank. | 150,000 | 387,530 | 42,860 | 131,200 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 200,000 | 172,168 | 45,349 | 152,871 |
| N. Y. County Bank | 200,000 | 323,000 | 6,882 | 174,360 |
| Total | 69,301,788 | 76,801,701 | 10,248,378 | 42,568,120 |

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 3d of August.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 29, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 10 bbls. Ashes, 8,311 bbls. Flour, 584 bags Corn Meal, 180 bushels Wheat, 50 bushels Corn, 8,690 bushels Oats, 249 pkgs. Provisions, and 346 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 75 bbls. Pots, at $6 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,016 bbls., including 873 bbls. Pots, and 143 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Anthracite is quite dull, and quoted from yard down to $8@$8 50 ℔ ton. Other kinds are inactive and nominal.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 1,200 bales since our last, at 61c.@62c., mainly at 62c., for Middlings, ℔ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod, Pickled Mackerel and Pickled Herring are in moderate supply and fair request, at generally very firm prices. Smoked Herring are inactive, at old rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request to-day, at slightly reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 10,900 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 90@$540, chiefly at $4 95@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 70 ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $4 00 | @$4 50 |
| Extra State | 4 90 | @ 5 40 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 4 90 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 5 50 | @ 5 70 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 75 | @ 7 00 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 50 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 75 | @ 9 00 |

Southern Flour continues depressed to-day; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $5 85@$6 55 for poor to good superfine; $6 60@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal has been in limited request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MASON's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been heavy, and prices have favored buyers to-day. Sales have been made of 85,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 35@$1 40; Amber Western at $1 28@$1 31½; Red do. at $1 22@$1 27; Amber Iowa at $1 22@$1 26, and for a lot of very choice Green Bay, $1 29; Milwaukee Club at $1 11@$1 21; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 16; very handsome White Kentucky at $1 53 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 65,000 bushels, at 68c.@69c., closing at 69c., for sound mixed Western; 66c.@67½c. for unsound do.; 72c. for Yellow Western; 72c.@73c. for White do., ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy, and down to 84c.@95c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 5,200 bushels. Oats continue quiet and cheaper, including Canada at 65c.@70c.; Western at 70c.@75c.; State at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale has been in good demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 05 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in to-day, at 15c.@22c. ℔ ℔.

*Breadstuffs Trade of Milwaukie, Jan. 1 to July 25.*

| | Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1863. | 1862. | 1863. | 1862. |
| Flour, bbls | 213,594 | 296,225 | 304,464 | 444,520 |
| Wheat, bush | 5,357,813 | 7,335,984 | 5,944,881 | 8,167,897 |
| Oats, bush | 383,581 | 151,827 | 362,538 | 6,088 |
| Corn, bush | 213,698 | 143,925 | 56,831 | 1,860 |
| Barley, bush | 58,940 | 51,892 | 581 | 10,000 |
| Rye, bush | 52,958 | 93,814 | 27,651 | 92,627 |

*Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending with July 25.*

| | Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1862. | 1863. | 1862. | 1863. |
| Flour, bbls | 28,011 | 12,902 | 21,171 | 19,377 |
| Wheat, bushels | 263,151 | 97,239 | 518,375 | 139,825 |
| Corn, bushels | 830,638 | 640,674 | 1,105,[illegible] | 827,725 |
| Oats, bushels | 126,138 | 60,290 | 143,025 | 111 000 |
| Rye, bushels | 22,119 | 9,863 | 33,000 | 12,575 |
| Barley, bushels | 5,675 | 9,859 | | |

*Receipts of Breadstuffs at Toledo, Jan. 1 to July 25.*

| | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 718,140 | 545,581 |
| Wheat, bushels | 1,857,423 | 2,349,951 |
| Corn, bushels | 1,735,141 | 1,265,183 |
| Oats, bushels | 20,344 | 391,045 |
| Barley, bushels | 7,790 | 1,925 |
| Rye, bushels | 12,023 | 21,224 |

HEMP—Manila has been inactive, at 10c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds have been quiet and nominal.

HIDES—Have been in limited request, at drooping prices. Stock of all kinds, 403,500 Hides, against 316,000 Hides same time last year.

INDIGO—Has been inactive and nominal.

IRON—The principal inquiry has been for Pig, including Scotch at $34@$35, and No. 1 American at $35@$36 ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request, at $1 35@$1 40, cash and short credit, ℔ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in moderate demand, at former prices. Upper, in rough, is salable and steady, as are likewise French and American Calf-skins.

LIME—Is salable, at 85c. for Common Rockland; $1 35 for Lump do.; 90c. for Glen's Falls Lump, and $1 12½ for Joints, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales since our last, privately and by auction, 500 bbls. New-Orleans, at 23c.@43c., and 1,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 39c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been made of 1,750 bbls., at $11 37½@$11 50 for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 37½ for new Mess; $10 25@$11 for old and new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is very quiet, at 5¾c.@7c. ℔ ℔. Lard continues depressed to-day; sales 850 tcs. and bbls., at 9¼c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in limited request at former rates; sales 275 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; India Mess $23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is inactive, at 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales, since our last, embraced 250 bags East India at $7 50@$7 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 1,100 hhds., including New-Orleans at 12¼c.@13c.; Porto Rico at 11¼c.@12½c., and Cuba at 9¼c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to day, 150,000 ℔s. at 9⅝c.@10¼c. ℔ ℔. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice the week's business thus: "In reviewing the market for the past week, we have to remark that on Wednesday there existed a very good demand for prime shipping lots at 10c., and some large lots were sold, mostly at that figure, although some pretty fair was disposed of at 9¾c., which was rather off color, as shippers prefer a light straw color to any other. The demand continued brisk for two or three days at unaltered prices. Since Saturday the market has shown symptoms of more firmness, and higher prices have been demanded, which have been paid by shippers, 10¼c. having been obtained for choice brands, on the spot. The stock now held is gradually being reduced, and the arrivals have been rather falling off since our last. At the close we quote prime City, 10¼c.; Eastern and State, 10c.; Western, in bbls., 9¾c., with a very good demand for strictly prime quality at 10¼c. in hhds. There is a considerable improvement in the demand for home consumption, at the current rate. We hear of quite a large lot of Southern held above present prices. The demand for Grease of all kinds has been fair at our quotations, viz.: 8¼c. for Yellow Grease, 8¾c. for Brown and House Grease. Tallow Oil has been sold at 9¾c., and some is held at 9¾c. Rough Tallow is sold at 6¾c. Prices this day, 1858, 9¾c.; 1859, 11⅞c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 8¼c.; 1862, 11c., ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Sales since our last, 613 hhds. Kentucky at 9½c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at 45c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate engagements were reported to-day. For Liverpool—200 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 45,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 6d.@7d. ℔ bushel. For London—1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 7d. ℔ bushel; 200 bales Hair, by steamer, at 35s.; and 20 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton. For Bristol—800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 668 tons, from Akyab to Falmouth for orders, Rice, at £4; a ship, 1,032 tons, from Chincha Islands to Hamburg, Guano, £4; a Bremen bark, 464 tons, to Antwerp, 2,000 Petroleum, 6s. 6d.; a British brig, 245 tons, same port, 2,000 same, 7s.; a brig, 287 tons, to Tarragona, extra Pipe Staves, $62 50; a Hanover brig, 300 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $3,300 in Gold; a British brig, 99 tons, to Jamaica, $1 ℔ bbl., Gold; one, 240 tons, same voyage, 80c., and back from a Salt Island, 9c.; a British schooner, 123 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,600; one, 134 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,800; both half Gold; a British schooner, 70 tons, to Nassau, N. P., 65c.; a ship, 525 tons, to Havre, a British brig, to Penarth Roads for orders to Bristol Channel; a brig, 215 tons, to Vera Cruz, Frontera, and back to New-York; a brig, 273 tons, to Aspinwall; a British schooner, 75 tons, to the Windward; a brig, 174 tons, from Machias to Porto Rico and back; and one, 318 tons, hence to north side Cuba and back, on private terms.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | July 31 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of London | Aug. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Nova-Scotian | Aug. 1 | Quebec | Liverpool. |
| Hansa | Aug. 1 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Africa | Aug. 5 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| City of New-York | Aug. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Celia | Aug. 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Scotia | Aug. 12 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Louisiana | Aug. 14 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| China | Aug. 16 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Arabia | Aug. 19 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Virginia | Aug. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Germania | Aug. 22 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Great Eastern | Sept. 2 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | Sept. 2 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Teutonia | Sept. 5 | New-York | Southampton. |
| Saxonia | Sept. 19 | New-York | Southampton. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adriatic | July 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Glasgow | July 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Scotia | July 18 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Louisiana | July 21 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Manchester | July 22 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| City of Cork | July 24 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Arabia | July 25 | Liverpool | Boston |
| Germania | July 28 | Southampton | New-York. |
| City of Baltimore | July 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hibernia | July 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| China | Aug. 1 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Virginia | Aug. 5 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Asia | Aug. 8 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Teutonia | Aug. 11 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Columbia | Aug. 12 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Great Eastern | Aug. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Persia | Aug. 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Carolina | Aug. 19 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Africa | Aug. 22 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Saxonia | Aug. 25 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Anglia | Aug. 26 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Scotia | Aug. 29 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Georgia | Sept. 2 | Liverpool | New-York. |

### For New-Orleans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | Aug. 1 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Geo. Cromwell | Aug. 1 | New-York | New-Orleans. |

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotian*, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

### The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

### The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

### Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe and Denier Brothers, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—A Regular Fix.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Musical and Dramatic Entertainment.

### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $3 00 |
| Two copies one year | 5 00 |
| Five copies one year | 12 00 |

The price of the Weekly Times is:

| | |
|---|---|
| One copy one year | $2 00 |
| Three copies one year | 5 00 |
| Ten copies one year | 15 00 |
| Twenty copies one year | 25 00 |

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

### To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Richard Harder is the only authorized carrier from this office for Brooklyn. Persons wishing the Times served early will please send in their orders to this office.

News agents on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad are not allowed to charge more than four cents for any of the Daily Papers, except on the 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Express Trains, on which the price is five cents.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Our Special Correspondent telegraphs from the Army of the Potomac, under date of yesterday, that the army now occupies practically the same line that it did two months ago, and that the recent active movements will necessarily be followed by a period of comparative inaction. During the next month the cavalry is expected to do most of the fighting. Our correspondent reiterates his statement that Longstreet's and Hill's commands passed through Thornton's, and not Chester, Gap, and says that they are now encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Ewell's corps, or the bulk of it, is now moving through the Shenandoah Valley—detachments of it occasionally threatening our outposts.

The rebel force which has advanced into Kentucky is ascertained to have nothing to do with Bragg's army, as the fears of the excited denizens of Lexington led them to suppose. The force is under command of Col. Pegram, and numbers between 1,500 and 2,000 men only. It crossed the Cumberland at Big Creek Gap, and moved toward Lexington, attacking and driving back a small force of National troops at Richmond. Gen. Burnside, however, Morgan being effectually disposed of, will be fully able to attend to Col. Pegram, and it is considered doubtful whether he will be able to make his way back again to East Tennessee, as some of our troops are already in his rear.

The steamer *Imperial*, on her return trip from New-Orleans, arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday morning. She was greeted on her arrival by a large crowd of merchants and other citizens, and a National salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi. Another steamer sailed on Tuesday evening, for New-Orleans, with a large freight and a long passenger list.

The St. Louis *Union* of Saturday last says: "We received yesterday, by the steamer *John D. Perry*, New-Orleans papers of the 15th, and Memphis dates of the 23d inst. The New-Orleans papers came through direct—up the Mississippi River, past Port Hudson and Vicksburgh, to St. Louis. It is the first time that New-Orleans papers have come [illegible] the old river, we believe, since the Spring of 1861—more than two years ago. Their arrival reminds us of the glorious, [illegible] old times when New-Orleans and St. Louis were in constant commercial communion, and the great river which washes the feet of both, was the trusty and willing messenger that executed their behests."

Gen. Herron reached Vicksburgh from Yazoo City on the 23d. He found very few people, and those there were in a suffering condition. He burned and destroyed all the rebel property, and administered the oath of allegiance to a considerable number of natives. Gen. Herron is ordered to New-Orleans, and will proceed thither with his army in transports.

The cotton used by the rebels on the intrenchments at Vicksburgh, is to be sold by order of Gen. Grant, and its proceeds distributed among the private soldiers as tribute of valor. Five per cent. of the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers are to be given furloughs for thirty days, in consideration of their bravery and endurance during the siege of Vicksburgh. The streets are to be thoroughly cleaned and sprinkled, and all carrion on the outskirts of the city is to be buried.

There was a rumor in Nashville on Saturday that Chattanooga had been captured by one division of Rosecrans' army, under the brave Gen. Sheridan, and that no rebels were found there. The telegraph would have confirmed the story by this time, had it been true.

A dispatch was received in Wheeling on Monday, from Gen. Kelley, announcing that he had recrossed the Potomac River, and would occupy Martinsburgh on Tuesday.

The commander of the brig *W. B. Nash* has arrived at this port from Bermuda, and makes a statement of the capture of his vessel by the pirate *Florida*, which took place on the same day the *Ericsson* was chased. He thinks the *Florida's* speed has been much overrated—that she cannot make over 8½ knots an hour, and that her machinery is getting out of repair. Her officers and crew were lionized at Bermuda, and the fort in the harbor of St. George gave her a salute as she passed in.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Col. T. W. Higginson arrived in Worcester, Mass., on Monday, direct from his field of service in South Carolina, on a brief furlough.

The demand for Government Stock yesterday in this City reached nearly two and a half millions. The Secretary of the Treasury was in town, and extended the privilege of subscription after the 1st August, subject to discontinuance on ten days' notice. Stocks at the Exchange Board were buoyant. New-York Central 128¾, Erie 103½ ℘ cent. Gold 127½.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in limited demand yesterday, at partially reduced prices. Cotton was in request, but was less buoyant. Sugars, Molasses and Tallow were more active. Whisky was quiet and declining. Most other articles were very moderately dealt in. Limited freight engagements were reported. There were 651 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Strategy of Gen. Meade—Military Programme for the Future.

We observe in many directions a disposition to animadvert upon Gen. Meade for allowing Lee to "escape;" and even where the feeling is not so strong as this, there is at least a disposition to regret that the rebel commander should have been permitted to get away.

Now, these judgments on Lee's so-called "escape" proceed on the supposition that there has been a race between the hostile armies, and that the rebel chief, by superior strategy or superior speed, has got away from some fate which should have overtaken him had Gen. Meade done all he might have done. We are not aware that there has been any such race—that Gen. Meade has been endeavoring to reach Fredericksburgh, or Culpepper, or Gordonsville, in advance of Gen. Lee. It is true, we have had our cavalry following and on the flank of the retreating rebel force to watch its movements, but there has been no general manœuvre of the whole army with a view either to intercept Lee or forestall him in the possession of any given geographical point or line.

Whether such a movement *might* have been made or *ought* to have been made, is a quite other question. It need hardly be added that like all that pertains to the higher questions of warfare, it is a difficult and complicated one—not to be decided in an offhand or general way. Certainly for Gen. Meade to have been able, by a rapid march on the flank of the rebel force, to have succeeded in planting his army on the communications of the rebel General, and compelled Lee to fight a battle with his back to the Potomac, would have been a bit of strategy of the grand type. But this involves the supposition, first, that it could have been done at all; and, secondly, that it could have been done without imperiling too much on our side.

With regard to the first question, two years' experience has pretty well settled the almost utter hopelessness of an effective pursuit of the rebels. Putting aside the subordinate causes that conspire to this result, the one great cause is, that from the fact of their occupying interior lines, they, in a retrograde movement, fall back on their base of supplies, while we move constantly from ours. The prodigious advantage this gives them must be apparent to any one acquainted with the material conditions that govern military movements—to any one who realizes the vast train required to supply a moving army with its food and forage and ammunition. Every mile shortens their line and brings them nearer to their base; every mile lengthens ours, takes us further away from our base, and renders advance *progressively* more and more difficult. With them it is a march to a point where their labors not only lighten, but end; with us it is an advance toward a point where, while the danger reaches its maximum, the difficulty, at the same time, reaches its. All these facts belong to the peculiarities of warfare in this country—peculiarities that make it altogether different from warfare in Europe, and which render all comparison futile. In reference to the special case of the campaign in Virginia, though it is true that in an advance of the two armies, the one by the left and the other by the right of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Gen. Meade would have the shorter line, and in a bare mathematical aspect would have over Gen. Lee an advantage represented by about thirty-three per cent., yet in view of all the multiform conditions that govern military operations the rebel commander would, in the gross, have over his pursuer an advantage of fully one hundred per cent.

So much for the *possibility* of such a movement. Now to consider for a moment its *prudence*. It is perfectly obvious, with the opportunity the mountains would afford Lee to mask all his movements, both how greatly our line of communications would be endangered, and also, what is more, how great a temptation would be offered the rebel chief to countermarch again on Washington, and throw things once more into confusion. It is true, Lee will not, we believe, lightly repeat the invasion dodge—it has been attempted twice, and neither time has proved a winning game; but it is none the less positive that he will not neglect any good opening to make a strike for that whose possession would amply repay the sacrifice of all else; none the less positive that in every front of operations or line of advance chosen by the commander of the Army of the Potomac, it *must* be such a front or line as will cover Washington.

Looking at the subject in all its bearings, we see no reason to believe that any pursuit of Lee has been attempted by Gen. Meade, or that he is in the slightest manner censurable for any "escape" that he has allowed Lee to make. And so far as concerns any supposed interference of the Government in Gen. Meade's plans tending to hinder a successful pursuit—for we have seen such charges made—it is, perhaps, worth while stating that there is not a word of truth in them: the military authorities at Washington expressly *refused* to give any opinion that might *seem* even to embarrass Gen. Meade's movements, and left the matter entirely in his own hands.

It is not possible for us to detect from any manœuvres Gen. Meade has yet made what front of operations he means to assume—whether the line of the Rappahannock, or one more to the right, toward Culpepper or Gordonsville. It is even not improbable that no active advance "on to Richmond" is intended at all from Virginia—that to the war-worn, battle-rent battalions of the Army of the Potomac may for the present be simply assigned the *rôle* of keeping Lee in check—holding that powerful rebel army in Virginia, and covering Washington, while active work is carried on elsewhere. [illegible] are capable of taking in the changed aspect of the military situation over the whole field of operations, brought about by the late victories in the Southwest, will be prepared for an entirely new military programme. Who knows how much truth there may be in the reports the rebel officers who returned from Vicksburgh to Richmond brought with them, to the effect that portions of Grant's army that had left Vicksburgh announced on their departure that "they were going to Richmond?" If such a combination as we confidently look forward to shall be speedily effected between the magnificent armies of Grant and Rosecrans, we shall be able to get possession of the great mountain region, which, like a wedge, penetrates the heart of the Confederacy. From there we seize the great railroad line leading into Richmond—thus isolating the rebel Capital and *compelling* its evacuation. And not only Richmond, but we have at the same time the great main line of communication between the east and the west—between the central zone, the region of the production and distribution of all manner of supplies, and the left zone—the chief theatre of military operations. In thus severing them, we compel the evacuation of the whole of Virginia and the withdrawal of the rebel army into North Carolina. Rosecrans is even now planted securely within striking distance of Chattanooga, which may be regarded as a great natural bastion on the salient angle of the main line of communications between the East and the West. He only waits combination with Grant to move on it and on Knoxville.

We shall not be greatly surprised if we have no more advances "On to Richmond" by way of Virginia. Nor shall we be greatly sorry to see this bloody tragedy-comedy of marching forward and countermarching backward cease. With their interior lines and the numerous powerful positions they can take up—not to mention the circle of fortifications around Richmond—the rebels have enormously the advantage, and, indeed, we doubt if the capture of the rebel capital be possible by any line Virginia affords, without a force the double of what we have in the field.

But Richmond *will* be taken. The key to the situation is, as the rebels rightly conjecture, in the West.

### The Two Armies.

We suppose our Washington dispatch, which announces that the Army of the Potomac now "occupies, practically, the same line that it did two months ago," means that Gen. Meade's army is again on the Rappahannock, at or in the vicinity of Falmouth—perhaps a few miles north of the old camping ground.

The army of Lee, or two corps of it, are encamped between Culpepper and Gordonsville, while Ewell's corps has not yet got down from the mountains. From this position they can march by a short and direct route to Fredericksburgh on the one hand, or to Richmond on the other.

Lee's policy for the present will undoubtedly be that of defence and inaction; and there are signs from Washington that the same policy is assigned to Gen. Meade. Circumstances and events, however, more than orders, have shaped or overturned policies in this war; and the manœuvres of the rebel army may compel an attack, or its position and condition may invite one, before Summer glides into Autumn.

### The Delay in the Draft—What Means It?

Why does not the Government complete the draft in this City? Is it really truckling to the mob? Has its courage oozed out? These are questions that for the last week have been in the mouths of all true men, and it is high time they were explicitly answered. Evasions, and excuses, and ambiguous outgivings of what is going to be done to-morrow or next week, have had their day. The public has been surfeited with them up to the very verge of disgust. It has at last come to consider them nothing less than bald impostures; and we fear justly.

It is two weeks to-day since the mob got its final quietus. There has not been the slightest show of violence since to divert the attention of the authorities. It has been officially stated that all the necessary records pertaining to the draft were saved from the mob uninjured. There is, then, no internal impediment hindering the draft from going on as it started. Is there an external one? If so, where is it? Is it indeed true that the mob which originally arrested it is the agency which still keeps it back? Does that accursed horde of miscreants still rule this City? Does the National Government recognize them as a power, and has it, so far as relates to this town, abdicated in its favor? Things look prodigiously like it. A fortnight has passed, and yet not a sign of resuscitated Federal law. For all practical purposes, we might as well be at the antipodes, so far as relates to the National Government, except in the single particular of a taxation that "feelingly persuades us" there is yet some sort of a connection. If that is to be the only tie, it might, perhaps, be as well for the Government to cut us loose altogether. What we want—that is to say, what the majority of our people who are not robbers and outlaws want—is a show that we are still living under law, and that constituted authority still has an existence.

We have heard something said about Gov. Seymour's cyphering out a new quota for our City. If Gov. Seymour is really at that job, we advise the Government to make no account of it; or if it must, that it will put the business into hands that mean business, and not eternal paltering. There is no sum in simple addition and division that requires, in this City of figures, two weeks to be worked out. We are pretty sure there is nothing in this case that two hours could not settle, if there were any real earnestness in the operation. Our own opinion is that Gov. Seymour is using his slate for other purposes.

Then, too, it is said that the Common Council have taken the draft in hand, and are going, by some hocus-pocus management, to satisfy both the draft and the mob, without further trouble. The Government will sink beneath contempt, if it relegates its functions, in any style like that, to this or any other municipal body. In the first place, there is no power in any such body to assume any such obligations. The charter which brought it into existence confers upon it no such trust. It is as incapable in the premises as the last omnibus-load that went up Broadway. But, even were it otherwise, supposing it to be actually true that the Common Council of this City have a right to vote money for exemptions, that in no degree affects the obligation of the Government to enforce the laws of Congress. The Executive authorities in Washington have nothing to do with our Common Council, in respect to this more than in respect to any other statute. Their business here, as everywhere, is to carry out Congressional enactments in their just spirit and letter, and not to chaffer them away. The Government's imperative duty is to make the draft. If after the draft is made, substitutes for the men drafted are procured from any quarter, public or private, for they they would, under the law, have to be accepted. But this would be purely an ulterior procedure. It does not in the least touch the necessity of making the draft itself. That is the primary, indispensable duty, and there is no possible escape from it but in criminal nonfeasance.

Governor Seymour and the Common Council, may, if they choose, put themselves into complicity with the mob, by lending themselves to the promotion of its ends. That they seem to be thus disposed is humiliating to every decent citizen. But, in the name of the law-respecting men of this City, we demand that the National Government, for which they have without stint contributed their treasures and their blood, shall not thus tamper with the life-strings of our existence. Without law, we perish; and the mob which seeks to beat down law, is therefore our mortal enemy. An alliance with the mob in any form, by any authority, City, State or National, is public treachery. To suspend this draft, or in any way to modify it, because the mob so dictates, is to abet insurrection and anarchy; it is making us the victims of the wildest license just as often as scheming intrigue, or headlong passion, may choose to give it rein. If the National authorities thus yield, they will deserve nothing, and will receive nothing, from the better portion of this community, but unqualified condemnation.

### Shipbuilding in the West.

Mr. James B. Eads, the well-known gunboat builder of the West, has laid before the Navy Department a model, plans and specifications for building a first-class iron-clad ocean steamer in his Navy-yard at St. Louis. He proposes to make a vessel of the same class as to size and power of armament as the *New-Ironsides*.

The Navy Department is said to regard this project with favor. Indeed it is in accordance with ideas presented and elaborately argued by the Secretary of the Navy more than a year ago. The reasons in favor of a Navy-yard in the heart of the Continent, perfectly free from any contingency of interference from foreign Powers in time of war, where ships of the largest size may be constructed, are manifest. The only reason for our Government not having availed itself of the advantages of a ship-yard so situated, must be that it has never, before the present war, been made to realize the necessity of being able to arm and prepare for defence at every point of the Republic.

But the lesson is no longer needed. It is found in experience that important and powerful as the Mississippi River is as a channel of commerce, in time of peace, it is, if possible, even more valuable and serviceable to the nation as a means and avenue of attack and defence in time of war. Every day's development, since the beginning of the war in the West, has been calculated to magnify and impress this fact. The events of the past few weeks have confirmed what current history so plainly taught. In securing at last the absolute control of the channel of the great river, from its source to the Gulf, the country feels and reasons that it has mastered the rebellion, and assumed a military position that may safely defy any combination of powers that may be made in the future against the United States Government. For with the Mississippi River in our possession, which our own fleet can navigate but no hostile fleet can, with its rich valleys of thousands of miles length and varible, indefinite breadth, which no invading foe can reach, to raise and subsist armies in, it is impossible to conceive that anything short of the judgment of heaven can break our military power. The nation, in this grand interior basin, secure in its unity and integrity through the unremitting, resistless flow of the mighty Mississippi to the ocean, becomes a power greater for defence than any other on the globe. It gathers into its control the resources of a Continent, uses rivers, aptly called "inland seas," for its transportation, and has mountain ranges for its interior defences.

It only remains that the Government place the Mississippi Valley in such state of defence as its valor and most liberal efforts and sacrifices in behalf of the Union cause have justly earned. And nothing is more important, to this end, than the encouragement of shipbuilding at some convenient point on the Mississippi River, whereby artisans may be trained for the work, the Western material of wood and iron suitable for ships developed and tested, and a proper naval spirit begotten and educated in that hitherto altogether inland and agricultural people. In case this nation ever has war growing out of events in Mexico, and the Gulf becomes a battle-ground, we shall feel better if we can pour out armed ships as well as armies from the Mississippi River.

There seems to be no reason why St. Louis should not make a trial of building and taking a first-class iron-clad "ship-of-war" to sea. For nine months in the year, on an average, there is water enough to float such a vessel as the *New-Ironsides* from that city to the Gulf. Every article needed in the manufacture can be had there. And no city on the Continent, having like advantages for reaching the ocean, is so difficult of approach by a foreign enemy. Mr. Eads has built a number of the Western gunboats that have rendered such signal service in "opening the Mississippi," and has a large experience and a well-earned character for probity and fidelity in his contracts, that entitle his plans to consideration.

Warning to Parents.—Our local columns, this morning, contain mention of a boy, five years old, who was drowned in the North River on Tuesday; of another boy, eight years old, who was drowned in the East River on the same day; of another boy, eleven years old, who was drowned the same day in the same river; of a man who was drowned the same day, in the North River; and of the dead body of another man being found in the same water. Not a day passes but there are more or less men and boys who lose their lives in the rivers skirting this City. Some of the men may be drunk or crazy, but this cannot be said of the children. It is the result of carelessness or folly. Parents who value their children should be careful about permitting them to play at large in the vicinity of the piers, or to go in swimming amid the deep and dangerous currents that prevail in these parts of the North and East Rivers.

### Labors of the Sanitary Commission.

The people ought not to lose sight of the immense work which the Sanitary Commission is doing for the aid and relief of the army. Since the battle of Gettysburgh it has sent to the Army of the Potomac alone over 20,000 pounds of fresh bread, 20,000 pounds of fresh mutton and poultry, 10,000 pounds of condensed beef soup, 9,000 pounds of condensed milk, 5,000 pounds of fresh butter, 10,000 dozen of fresh eggs, 5 tons of fresh vegetables, 4,000 pounds of sweet chocolate, 4,000 pairs of shoes and slippers, 1 ton of tamarinds, 300 boxes of lemons and oranges; of jellies, farinaceous food, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, lint, bandages, socks and hospital clothing, many car-loads.

Its operations at the West and Southwest are on a scale of equal magnitude, and their value to the National cause has been publicly recognized in general orders. The zeal and self-devotion of its agents is shown by the fact that three of them are now prisoners at Richmond, and that several have lost their lives by disease contracted in the discharge of their duties.

The expense incurred in the purchase of clothing, stimulants and stores of every kind, and of horses and wagons to transport them, (so as to escape the inevitable delays of Government transportation,) in the employment of the best medical aid, and in the other labors of the Commission is necessarily great. Since the 15th of June last, the Commission has expended more than one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars for these objects, and its receipts from the public bounty, on which it is wholly dependent, have been less than forty-one thousand dollars.

It is evident that the Commission will soon be obliged either to contract its operations more materially or to close its depots and retire from the field altogether, unless its treasury be largely replenished. This would be especially unfortunate at the present time, when a great body of troops is about to be mustered into service, needing all the aid the Commission can give to prevent them from suffering the consequence of inexperience and ignorance of Sanitary Laws.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., July 20, 1863.

My Dear Doctor Bellows: I feel as if I could never thank you too much for the aid rendered by yourself and other members of the Sanitary Commission, to the wounded at Gettysburgh. But for you and the other benevolent persons who came to our relief, things would have gone much harder with the sufferers than they did.

Your labors were of such a character as to call forth the commendations of all who knew of them, and I should be neglectful of my duty if I did not tell you how deeply grateful I am for all you have done.

Yours, sincerely,
WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

### The Administration of the National Government.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

At home and abroad, in Europe and in the United States, in months past, I have heard both natives and foreigners charge our National Government with all manner of faults and crimes, and especially of being imbecile, unstable and accomplishing nothing. The reasons for this are many; yet with natives are chiefly two: First, the vast sympathy of the political, commercial and social relations of the Republic with the rebel States, manifests itself at home by railing at the Administration, who strive with their might to overthrow the power of the rebellion. The noisiest railers are confessed rebel sympathizers. Second, The natural impatience of the suffering community to finish the struggle leads a number of our countrymen to censure the Administration without considering the time it takes either to found or to overthrow a great and fortified Power.

The same accusations are made in the mouths and in the presses of Europeans, principally for two reasons. First, because they are monarchists, naturally hostile to a Republic, and eager to censure a Democratic Administration, to condemn its proceedings and to pervert its acts and its designs. Second, England and France give tone to public opinion in Europe, and these two Powers add to their natural dislike of a Republic a jealous, and perhaps a wholesome, dread of the giant power of this growing Republic. They heartily wish and fondly believe it already broken, divided and ruined. To this end their organs make the welkin ring with calumnies upon the men and measures, the arms and the aims of the National Administration; for the origin of which calumnies they are largely indebted to the Opposition Presses of our own country. But I notice a marked difference between the governing classes of France and England and the common people. The people are not corrupted, either by hatred of our institutions, or by the dread of our national power, as the governing classes are, with many honorable exceptions.

That no human Administration is faultless, and that the amount of odium excited at home and abroad against President Lincoln's is extraordinary, may be admitted, while proceeding to consider whether it deserves not great honor instead of rash censure.

Thirty months ago this Administration came into power under the provisions of the Constitution by a minority vote, in the face of a wide-spread, organized rebellion, and also, in the midst of treachery, its head being waylaid on the road to his inauguration, and forced to protect his life from the snares of assassins. The Administration had neither an army, navy, nor treasury. Its few soldiers were widely scattered in our remote territories, largely under command of rebel officers. Its few vessels of war were treacherously dispersed on the high seas from Italy to the Japan isles. The treasury was empty, with a hundred millions of debt, ten and twelve per cent. interest having been very recently paid by the preceding Administration for loans to save the public credit. The rebellion soon took the Confederate form in eleven States, and held four more, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, with the District of Columbia itself in doubt which side to take, whether with the rebellion, or with the Union.

Such, in brief, was the state of the Republic when the present Administration came into power. Now see what this Administration have done.

They have confirmed the four doubtful States in the Union. They hold and control the relations of five States of the Confederacy—Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida. They have also powerful armies in all the remaining rebel States, and possess strong fortresses in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Such are some of the triumphs of the Administration's armies, already secured.

Instead of the shadow of a navy, the Administration have bought, built, manned and equipped a fleet of five hundred vessels of war, and are preparing many more, to maintain the national honor against all enemies, looking first to the defence of our own harbors and coasts, and afterward to the protection of our commerce on the high seas.

Instead of an empty treasury and fallen credit, the Administration have an immense amount of money, at an average of less than four per cent. interest, and borrow all they want at 6 per cent., with receipts in gold through the customs to pay twice the amount of the annual interest, and a revenue from internal taxes, cheerfully paid, sufficient annually to discharge many millions of the principal.

For our Home Department, all the great interests of the country, except commerce, are in a very flourishing state. The products of agriculture, manufactures, mines, railroads and canals, were never before so large and flourishing. And for our Foreign Department, the rights, interests, and honor of our country have in no period of our history been more ably sustained than by our present Secretary of State.

It is not fair, it is not honest, to charge the Administration with imbecility. Coming into power thirty months ago empty-handed, with so much already accomplished, we have a right to expect in twenty months to come, with the means at present in hand, they will acquire for themselves and for our country a reputation the very reverse of that which rebels and rebel sympathizers, at home and abroad, industriously labor to fasten on them. The National Administration is honest, indefatigable, and very successful, judged by its fruits. It deserves, and may shortly need, the support of every lover of freedom, to defend our Republican institutions against the direct assault of monarchists, under the lead of the imperial Louis Napoleon.

JUSTICE.

### Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent.

The following touching order was issued upon the death of Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent, who gallantly commanded the Third brigade of the First division of the Fifth corps, at the battle of Gettysburgh, until mortally wounded. It was this brigade which *seven times* repulsed the enemy in his repeated attempts to turn our extreme left flank, in the battle of Thursday, July 2:

Headquarters Third Brigade, July 12, 1863.

General Order No. 7.—The Colonel Commanding hereby announces to the brigade the death of Brig.-Gen. Strong Vincent. He died near Gettysburgh July 7, 1863, from the effects of a wound received on the 2d inst., and within sight of that field which his bravery had so greatly assisted to win. A day hallowed with all the glory of success, is thus sombered by the sorrow of our loss. Wreaths of victory give way to chaplets of mourning—hearts exultant, to feelings of grief. A soldier, a scholar, a friend has fallen. For his country, struggling for its life, he willingly gave his own. Grateful for his services, the State which proudly claims him as her own will give him an honored grave and a costly monument, but he ever will remain buried in our hearts, and our love for his memory will outlast the stone which shall bear the inscription of his bravery, his virtues, and his patriotism.

While we deeply deplore his death and remember with sorrow our loss, let us each emulate the example of his fidelity and patriotism, feeling that he lives but in vain, who lives not for his God and his country. By command of Col. J. C. RICE,
Commanding Third Brigade.
Geo. B. Herendon, A. A. A. G.

The Ladies' National Army Relief Association.—A vigorous effort is now in progress to give increased energy to the operations of this important organization by securing larger donations to assist it in prosecuting its philanthropic labors. The Ladies' Army Relief Association occupies a field of labor which no other organization completely fills. Its agents, who are women of tried experience, engage themselves about the hospitals and upon the battle-field, conveying food and nourishment to the wounded, and caring for them in every way in which the Government nurses cannot look after them. Although their functions are of the first importance they are not recognized by the Government, nor do they receive any pay for it, hence the necessity of private contributions. Mrs. Senator Harlan is President of the Association; Mrs. S. P. Edson Vice-President; Mrs. E. Staats, of Washington, Secretary, and Judge J. N. Granger, of the Land Office, Washington, Treasurer.

### The Great Question.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Shall the worst part of the population of the City of New-York be permitted to determine the character and the destiny of the Government of the United States for centuries to come?

That this is *the* question will appear from the following statements:

1. The City of New-York exerts a great, if not a controlling political influence, throughout the State and the nation.
2. The Anti-Government party of this City depends for its power and supremacy on the lowest, most vicious, most ignorant and most depraved part of the population. Remove from the City all its dangerous citizens, all its corrupt, venal Judges, all who love rum, pillage, theft and murder—all who are controlled by priests, and the Copperhead party would be left in a hopeless minority.
3. The Copperhead party of this City made use of the late mobs, and is still using all its power to intimidate the Government of the United States and control its policy.
4. The Government of the United States is now, in an important sense, in a formation state. It is like a block of marble in the hands of an artist. The Copperhead mob of New-York, or its managers, are determined to be the artist, who shall give shape and expression to the marble; or, to vary the simile, the materials which are to make up the future United States are now melted in the crucible of civil war. The mob of New-York would prepare the mould into which these melted materials shall be cast, and would, with its own hands, pour the materials into the mould. Shall it be permitted to do so? Answer, President Lincoln. Answer, all true, intelligent patriots. Yours, truly, M. R.

### A Nice Question.

Washington, Monday, July 27, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is said here, "in well-informed circles," that the British Government will recognize the Mozarters as *belligerents*, and straightway sanction the shipment of cannon, &c., to them by way of Nassau. A gentleman was heard to say of them: "An' they are *balageerents* sure, I'm o' mind." How is it?

Respectfully, SETH MARVIN, Jr., Printer.

### Canal Breaks.

Albany, Wednesday, July 29.

It is not expected that canal boats will reach tide-water, on account of the break at Spraker's, before to-morrow.

# THE NEW-YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.

## THEIR THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL

### List of Prize Shots---The King and his Coronation.

For three successive days and nights have the members of the

NEW-YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS

and their friends had a season of enjoyment and good time at their annual festival at Jones' Wood. It may not be uninteresting for our readers to know somewhat concerning its origin and its purpose. In the older lands thousands of Germans belonged to corps of sharpshooters, for the purpose of self-protection. The several corps were parts of a centralized body called the Schützen corp, and were subject to the order of a Commander or King. For many years the meetings of these men were frowned upon by the rulers, but subsequently were legalized, and became the occasion for the gatherings and enjoyment of the people.

In New-York we have also a Schützen corps, whose beliefs in human liberty and progression are identical with those of their brethren across the water, who meet annually for the same purposes of rifle practice and of social recreation, and who, in their organization, consider themselves a component part of the Associations of the Old World, of which the Duke of Coburg-Gotha is President-in-Chief. This Grand Club is called the Schützen Band, which holds its meetings bi-annually in one of the free cities of Germany. Their last gathering was at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1862, when some 50,000 riflemen were present, and one of the finest demonstrations ever known was made. Next year they meet at Bremen, and this New-York corps intends going over in its full strength, and partake in the sports and festivities of the occasion.

The organization of the corps here, which has existed since 1857, is as follows: Capt. H. D. BUSCH; Secretary, H. G. DEMPWOLF; Financial Secretary, F. MEYER; Treasurer, W. ROSENTHAL; King for 1862-3, Councilman REPPER.

The festival of this year was commenced on Monday last at Jones' Woods, and continued during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, concluding this morning at 3 o'clock.

The principal feature of the sports consisted in the determination of

WHO SHOULD BE KING

for the current year. This question was settled in the following manner: A huge target, consisting of the regulation Austrian eagle, 14 feet by 10 feet, was set upon the top of a very high pole. The eagle had two heads, two feet, two wings and a body, a crown on each head, a flag passing out of the center on each side, a ring in each mouth, and numerous other emblems attached to various parts of the body. Each one of these parts of the body and emblems were shot at in turn, a prize being given to the one who shot away the particular part fired at.

When the abdomen, which is the last part fired at, is shot away, the person causing it to fall is crowned King for the following year. He also receives $90, and a gold medal worth $35, as the first prize. The second prize is $25, and belongs to him who drops the right wing. The left wing secures $20—the third prize; $15 is the fourth prize, and belongs to the successful assailant of a middle crown, which is placed on a pole rising seven feet above the middle of the eagle. The tail is the fifth prize, of $15. Fourteen other prizes, of $10 each, are distributed, every prize being the reward of some one of the emblems shot away.

THE FIRST AND SECOND DAYS.

There was not a very full attendance, although many of our German citizens and their families were present. The shooting attracted considerable attention. The lager was excellent and enjoyed, universal good feeling prevailed, and the waltz, the favorite of all dances with our good-natured and jovial Teutonic citizens, was in the ascendant. It was reserved for the

THIRD AND LAST DAY

to develop the interest which thousands of our citizens take in the Schützen corps. The final shooting, the crowning of the King, the ladies' trial, the dinner, the fancy dancing, and, above all, the great crowd; were reserved for this occasion.

By 12 o'clock noon, there were full three thousand people of all sexes and ages, on the ground.

Upon the arrival of our reporter, the rifles of the corps were in full blaze. The greater part of the detested (Austrian) bird had been shot away, great chunks of ball-riddled wood had fallen on the ground, but the sides and abdomen remained to be shot away.

As the day wore away, and the bird's dimensions grew smaller by degrees, the crowd augmented numerically until at 6 o'clock there were between 5,000 and 6,000 people in the different parts of the grounds.

A shout from the members of the shooting corps drew attention to the target, which, upon telescopic examination, proved to be simply a sliver of wood, measuring perhaps four inches in length and a half an inch in breadth. To hit this and shoot it away was now the trial before them; to do it would require skill, but would also insure to the fortunate marksman the kingly title and golden insignia of rank and station.

For two or three hours the contest continued. Occasionally a ball would strike the iron upright, but many a shot was fired in vain; but time after time the roll was called, until finally Mr. HARTYE, a modest but clear-eyed Teuton, sent forth the ball that did the work, and entitled him to the royal prerogative.

This ended the shooting sport, and the following was declared to be the official

LIST OF PRIZE SHOTS:

C. Mahuken, middle crown.
H. Runken, right crown, (no count.)
F. Reiss, right flag.
C. Scholl, left flag.
Mr. Bochran, left crown.
Jno. Wessels, left wing.
F. Knebd, sceptre.
H. G. Dempwolf, royal globe and cross.
H. Koster, left head.
H. Koster, right wing.
G. Leursen, left wing.
H. Koster, left neck, (no count.)
H. G. Dempwolf, right neck.
F. Repper, right claw.
F. L. Schnensohl, left claw.
A. Busch, tail.
Mr. Hartye, the last piece.

"HAIL TO THE KING!"

Was the instant cry, and the thousands of spectators crowded about the newly-chosen monarch, to congratulate him upon his near approach to honor and to power. Capt. BUSCH at once drew up the members of the corps and, preceded by the band, went to the Somers House for the bevy of little ones who were to crown the King and instal him upon his throne. The crowd meanwhile rushed to the platform in the centre of the lawn, where the coronation ceremonies were to take place.

Soon the strains of martial music attracted every ear and eye, and down the lawn were seen coming the members of the corps, their present and their future king, and a company of beautiful blonde-faced children, dressed in white, and garlanded with flowers.

THE PROCESSION

was headed by King REPPER and King elect HARTYE, followed by Capt. BUSCH and the corps, as guard of honor to about fifty of the prettiest of little girls. Cheer upon cheer were given, and the recipient thereof modestly and courteously acknowledged them, while King REPPER instructed him in the duties of his office. The time having arrived, a sweet young miss of about 12 years of age—Miss FRANCES KIRCHENSSER by name—ascended the platform, and in an exceedingly beautiful address, notified Mr. HARTYE that in consequence of his skill, he was thenceforth for a year to be their king, after which the band played "God Save the King."

Mr. LOUIS KIRCHSCUSSER then delivered a very patriotic, and really eloquent address upon the rights and duties of a free people, and urging all in the reach of his voice to continue in the performance of their duties as good Union-loving citizens, to uphold the enforcement of the laws and the rulers in whose charge they were. This was received with great applause, after which the band of little ones sang the "Star Spangled Banner," in the chorus of which some five thousand stout voices joined, with an effect indescribably grand.

Ex-King REPPER, who was accompanied by a very beautiful lady, bowed his abdication, while Capt. BUSCH, in behalf of the corps, saluted King HARTYE, and fastened upon his breast the medal and other insignia of kingly office.

The vast crowd again and again cheered their monarch, who, supported on either hand by a little flower-decked girl, marched at the head of his subjects to the bountiful dinner spread for them at the Somers House upon the hill.

But time and space fail us to tell of the prize shooting by the ladies; the rocking base rides; the scenes and incidents attending the grand carnival of dance and the superb dinner given by Mr. SOMERS; private shootings of Sunday editorial representatives; the sly flirtations or the more open demonstrations of regard; the thousand and one matters of interest subsequently arose, and all is, therefore, compressed in the remark that the festival was decidedly a great success.

To Mr. SOMERS, the proprietor of the house and grounds; to Capts. BUSCH, King REPPER, and Secretary DEMPWOLF, belongs the credit and the honor of the festival. At no time has there been afforded more enjoyments, been witnessed better shooting, been gathered fairer women or more genial-hearted men than were enjoyed, witnessed and gathered during the three days of the Festival of the New-York Schützen Corps.

## Gen. Hunter at Charleston—The Battle in the Harbor.

The following letter is of sufficient interest to warrant its publication. The statement from the TIMES, criticized in the first paragraph, was based upon authority as high as any denial of it can be:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 27, 1863.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Permit me to correct an error which appeared in an editorial upon the Siege of Charleston, published in the TIMES of last Saturday—an error unimportant as regards the argument of the article, but very serious to the officer against whose reputation it aims a blow.

The TIMES states in the editorial in question that, "previous to the first attack upon Charleston by the iron-clads, Gen. HUNTER notified Admiral DUPONT that the navy need expect no help from the land forces, who, on account of the paucity of their numbers, could only act as a garrison for any captures made by the navy." (I have not a copy of the paper by me, and only quote the substance of the statement from memory.) For the statement contained within quotation marks, there exists not the slightest foundation,—Gen. HUNTER having acted in the fullest concord with the Admiral, and having made all preparations for a movement precisely analogous (though under different conditions) to that which has since been made by Gen. GILLMORE.

Let me state a few facts, which would not have been proper to have divulged at an earlier date:

On the night previous to DUPONT's attack upon Fort Sumter, Col. HOWELL's brigade was thrown across from Coles to Folly Island, while Gen. TERRY's division was also partially landed and partially retained on board light draft transports in the Stono.

On the day of the bombardment troops were massed on the northern end of Folly Island, behind the screen of timber immediately facing Lighthouse Inlet; and here, under the immediate superintendence of Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Gen. HUNTER's Chief of Staff and of Artillery, all arrangements were made for a crossing the next night. Surf and india-rubber pontoon-boats were in readiness, and three full batteries of rifled guns were upon the ground to cover the crossing.

All officers, both of the army and navy, who had studied the problem, were of opinion that no good could be effected by our small force of troops on Morris Island, unless aided in their attack by a cross-fire from the navy upon Forts Wagner and Cumming's Point; and this the more especially, as our troops in moving up the Island to attack Fort Wagner, would be exposed to the enfilading or cross-fire, from the barbette guns of Fort Sumter.

It was very generally believed by both navy and army, that DUPONT's attack upon Fort Sumter would reduce that work to a heap of brick, mortar and dismounted guns, within twelve hours from the time none, within my very large circle of observation, who did not expect to have Fort Sumter silenced and the garrison either driven out or captured within two days. Such being the all but universal impression, it was arranged between the Admiral and Gen. HUNTER, that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet and the attack upon Morris Island, should not be made until the day following the iron-clad attack upon Fort Sumter, as the expected reduction of that work would not only save our troops from its enfilading fire while advancing up the island, but would also, in all probability, greatly demoralize the garrisons both of Wagner and Cumming's Point.

All know, only too well, how bitterly the calculations based on the irresistibility of the iron-clads were disappointed. All know that in place of reducing Fort Sumter in twelve hours, the iron-clads were, for the most part, disabled to a greater or less extent within forty-five minutes from the commencement of the attack; and all who will read the evidence of Capts. DRAYTON and WORDEN, in the Stimers Court of Inquiry, will see how completely Admiral DUPONT was justified in his resolve to abandon the attack until further reinforced by additional iron-clads, and until certain defects in those he had (only revealed under fire) could be remedied.

It was upon the communication of this resolve by the Admiral to Gen. HUNTER that the crossing of Lighthouse Inlet, then imminent, was countermanded—a copy of the Admiral's letter being carried by Col. HALPINE to the northern end of Folly Island, where Gen. SEYMOUR was then busily engaged with Major DUANE, United States Engineers; Capt. HAMILTON, United States artillery; Capt. BAULCH, United States steamer *Pawnee*, and Cols. DANDY, GUSS and HOWELL, superintending the final preparations for pushing across Lighthouse Inlet—Capt. BAULCH, if I am not mistaken, having kindly volunteered his assistance to Gen. SEYMOUR, who was to command the attack on the lower end of Morris Island.

Seeing that it would be utter madness to cross without the coöperation of the navy, Gen. SEYMOUR, whose whole heart was in the matter, and who, in conjunction with Major DUANE, had been laboring night and day for a fortnight previously to make sure that the land forces should be in a position to render efficient service, at once, after a brief consultation with Gen. HUNTER, started off to visit Admiral DUPONT, for the purpose of urging that such of the iron-clads as were fit for service should be employed in covering the crossing and distracting the fire of Forts Wagner and Sumter. In this mission he failed, the Admiral knowing the injured state of the iron-clads thoroughly, and being fearful lest some one or more of them should fall into the hands of the enemy—an event which would indeed "raise the blockade" of Charleston, without any assistance either from England or France.

But so earnest, almost passionate, was Gen. SEYMOUR in his desire to be allowed to attempt the crossing and attack, that he urged Gen. HUNTER to let the attack proceed, even after it was known that no coöperation from the navy could be hoped. To this Gen. HUNTER strongly and peremptorily objected; and it was for the purpose of impressing his views upon the Administration that Gen. SEYMOUR, immediately after the abandonment of the attack, proceeded to Washington, where he had interviews with Gen. HALLECK Secretary STANTON and the President.

Let it be borne in mind, that at the time of this first attack the rebel arms appeared everywhere victorious, and that heavy reinforcements had been sent to Charleston (which was then the main point of interest) by Gen. LEE, from the Army of Virginia, by Gen. HILL from North Carolina, and by Gen. BRAGG from Tennessee. There were then in, and within supporting distance of Charleston—in its works and upon the surrounding islands—a force of rebel regulars and volunteers, amounting to between forty-five and fifty thousand men; while many thousands of irregular militia, from the interior and surrounding States, are also reported in the rebel papers to have been on hand. All the spare soldiers from the garrisons of Savannah and Mobile, and all the troops at Pocotaligo and along the railroad between Savannah and Charleston had been concentrated under BEAUREGARD, for the purpose of resisting this long-bruited and widely exaggerated attack.

To those who would blame Gen. HUNTER—an officer possessing a gallantry which even his enemies admit—for not having made the attack on Morris Island, I would respectfully submit this proposition:

If Gen. GILLMORE, with substantially the same force wielded by Gen. HUNTER, (Gen. HICKMAN's brigade, since sent to North Carolina, having been intended to operate on Seabrooks and James Islands, and not on Folly and Morris Islands,) and with the active and intense coöperation of an uninjured navy, has been thus far slaughterously repulsed in his attacks upon Fort Wagner, the forces defending Charleston being now less than *one-fourth* what they were at the first assault—what would have been the fate of Gen. HUNTER, what punishment could have been too heavy for his ambitious rashness or madness, had he, with the same land force and without the coöperation of the navy (too severely injured to do anything,) attempted an attack against four times the weight of troops now engaged in the defence of the "cradle of secession?"

To this question the common sense of the country will not be slow to reply.

I may add that neither by President LINCOLN nor by Gen. HALLECK was Gen. HUNTER held censurable for his conduct upon that, or upon any other occasion. In the esteem of both the high officials named, he stands to-day prominent as an officer at once brave and prudent, a disciplinarian not excelled by any other Commander in our army, and as the possessor of administrative abilities (coupled with high integrity) which have made every Department he has had charge of conspicuous for its excellent management, the good condition of its troops, and the economy of all its disbursing bureaus. To all the details of administration Gen. HUNTER gave as close attention as was given by Maj.-Gen. DIX to the same subject in the Department of Virginia.

To the commonly repeated story that Gen. HUNTER has been "attending to nigger schools, Gideonite prayer-meetings," &c., &c., &c., while he "should have been devoted to his military duties," the answer is extremely simple: Except to negro soldiers, with arms in their hands, he had no more to say to the negro population of the Department of the South than had the persons who make these charges against him. All of the colored population, women, children, &c., not in the army, are under the exclusive superintendence of Brig.-Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, Superintendent of Contrabands and Plantations, now styled Military Governor; and while, as a Christian gentleman, and man of tender sympathies for all who are weak, needy, or oppressed, Gen. HUNTER did devote many spare half-hours to watching the progress of an experiment in which he knows the future of this country to be so deeply involved—it may astonish many to hear—so unremitting was his attention to his strictly military duties at Department headquarters, that but twice during the whole of his last administration of the Department of the South, extending from January to June, could he afford time enough to be present at the educational and religious exercises of the great contraband establishments at Beaufort. *Once* in the afternoon he there attended a festival of the Colored Schools, having reviewed the troops in the morning; and *once* he attended church there, on an occasion in which the Chaplain on Gen. SAXTON's Staff delivered an address to his congregation. * * *

## The Relief Fund.

His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, has received the following further contributions for the relief of the Police and others, while suppressing the riots, and of the families of the killed while so doing:

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles A. Bristed | $200 |
| C. L. Spencer | 300 |
| John Jewett & Sons | 100 |
| Mrs. Jane M. Macveven | 100 |
| B. R. Barlow, of Five Points House of Industry | 10 |
| Henry Ellsworth | 100 |
| Alexander T. Stewart | 5,000 |

THE BLIND SHALL SEE AND THE DEAF SHALL HEAR.—We are not among those who indorse every quack who offers himself to the public as a professor of impossible cures. There is a limit to everything, and what cannot be accomplished through the best aids of science, is out of the realm of the possible. A man born without optic nerves cannot be made to see, nor can one without eustachian tubes be made to hear; but, we believe, those with the necessary physical developments, who have, by disease or accident, been deprived of the blessings of sight or sound, under the manipulations of Dr. VON EISENBERG, can be made to enjoy both. The Doctor is a scientific oculist and aurist. In these departments of medical and surgical knowledge his experience is without parallel—his success commensurate with his experience. We have heard of many instances in this City, in which he has made cures or procured positive relief for sufferers where every other resource has absolutely failed. Many call these results "wonderful," "miraculous," and in an age when science was less cultivated than it now is, they would truly be so regarded; but the Doctor works by sure means, and the results correspond with his confidence and ability. We could mention many cases wherein he has been eminently successful, amongst others that of restoring perfect sight to the almost blind editor of the *Christian Times*, but we refrain from so doing, simply because we desire those who have "eyes to see and hears to hear," but who from causes are deprived of their use, to visit him personally and assure themselves of his capabilities.—*New-York Dispatch.*

## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

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**A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,**

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FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jane's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

**A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human** family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

**Trusses, &c.**—White's Patent Lever Truss is warranted to cure rupture; light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Pamphlets and consultation free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

**Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown,** natural, reliable, instantaneous. Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

**For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.**—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

## MARRIED

NEILL—SCHULTS.—On 29th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. Ewer, Mr. HENRY M. NEILL, of London, England, and Miss MARY L., daughter of Alexander H. Schults, Esq., of Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y. No cards.

## DIED.

BODWELL.—On Sunday, July 5, of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburgh, WILLIAM L. BODWELL, Company C, 27th Connecticut Volunteers, son of Henry E. and Sarah A. Bodwell, of South Norwalk, Conn., aged 24 years.

CONOVER.—On Tuesday evening, July 28, LEWIS EDGAR, infant son of Daniel D. and Catherine E. Conover.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 79 West 26th-st., on Thursday, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

DU BOIS.—On Wednesday, July 29, EVA VAN VECHTEN, only child of Cornelius H. and Matilda Du Bois, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 185 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 31, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Kingston (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HENRY.—In Baltimore, Md., on Monday, July 20, after a lingering illness, commencing with typhoid fever, and in the assurance of a blessed immortality, ELLEN, eldest daughter of the late John Henry, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., aged 21 years.

MEEKS.—In Islip, L. I., on Tuesday, July 28, after a short and severe illness, ALFRED MEEKS, aged 40 years and 10 months.

His funeral will take place at Islip, on Thursday, July 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. His relatives, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8½ o'clock A. M. Return, leave at 4 o'clock P. M.

TROTTER.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 28, CHARLES TROTTER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 5th-av. and 133d-st., Harlem.

VAUGHAN.—On Wednesday, July 29, COLDWELL J., son of William and Catharine Vaughan, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 488 3d-av., this (Thursday) afternoon, July 30, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

**KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 403.—July 29, 1863.

28, 5, 39 12, 32, 10, 34, 44, 7, 16, 76, 15, 1.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 404.—July 29, 1863.

9, 48, 53, 33, 5, 27, 47, 10, 26, 44, 55, 61, 29, 42, 75, 31, 50, 2, 4, 21.

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DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

do not fail, they produce a beneficial effect immediately, they are pleasant to the palate and are particularly adapted to ladies, and all delicate persons requiring a healthy, pure and gentle stimulant.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

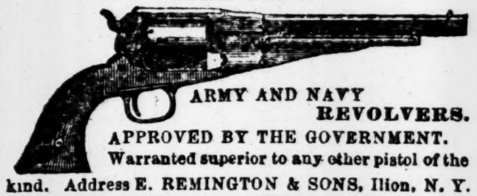
Beware of impostors. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, or in any manner except in our patent bottle, the cork of which is covered by our private United States stamp, and having our fac simile signature on a steel plate label, is a swindler and impostor. To fill our bottle with any material—whether sold as Plantation Bitters or by any other name—is a crime, and will be so dealt with. We already have our eye upon two parties who have thus tried to impose upon the public, but will only succeed in ruining themselves. Be on your guard.

The demand for these Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is immense, and is the evidence of their great superiority.

They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

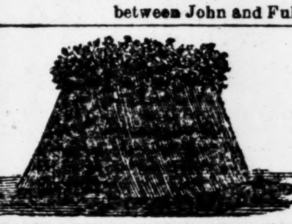
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

COLGATE & CO.'S

XX

STARCH.

The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by COLGATE & CO., Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers, No. 6 DUTCH-ST., between John and Fulton sts.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

**T. A. BROUWER,**

(Late SMITH & BROUWER,)

Importer and Manufacturer of

**NECK TIES.**

***46 Murray Street.***

DOUBLE PLATED ICE PITCHERS.

"Would you, my friend, your money spend,
And yet remain the richer,
Then take a trip to Burling-slip
And buy a PLATED PITCHER."

The above was written by "John," our senior errand boy, who has a rhyming propensity. John has recently enlisted, as he cannot wait for the draft. In parting from us, he left the above "Poh-etry." We hope, though

"The minstrel boy to the war has gone,"

he will have a safe return, and that this will not be the "Last Lay of the Minstrel," but that he may yet sing in praise of PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, WAITERS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.

For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART & CO.

MOSQUITO NETS, MOSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

**DEAFNESS**

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

**DR. VON EISENBERG.**

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." No. 816 Broadway, near 12th-st.

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE

**816**

**BROADWAY.**

BATHING SUITS,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

PILES.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.

Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure.*

Price **50** cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.

J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. **481** Broadway, N. Y.

BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

**CABINET FURNITURE.**

MEEKS'

CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

ATKINSON'S PATENT ENAMELED

**STEEL COLLARS,**

Easily adjusted, look like linen; price 75 cents each, or 90 cents by mail, at the extensive Neck-tie and Collar Store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. 379 Broadway.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. OLIPHANT.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

HEART AND CROSS.

BY MRS. OLIPHANT,

Author of "Margaret Maitland," "Laird of Norlaw," etc.

16mo, paper covers, 30 cents; cloth, 60 cents.

Being Number Three of our NEW STANDARD SERIES OF POPULAR FICTION.

Our "Standard Series" includes the best works by the best authors, in cheap, neat, convenient and readable volumes—suitable for the parlor, the rail-car, the watering place, the sea-side!

Paper covers, 16mo, 30 cts. each. Also, in cloth, 60 cts.

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED:

I.

THE STORY OF ELIZABETH,

BY MISS THACKERAY.

A most charming story by a daughter of Thackeray, the Novelist.

II.

NANETTE AND HER LOVERS.

BY TALBOT GWYNNE,

Author of "The School for Fathers."

A very pleasing story—pure, simple, vivid in characters and scenes.

Other works are in preparation.

JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
TWO IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

I.

HEAT, CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION.—Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S., &c. One thick vol., 12mo, with 101 illustrations. Cloth, $2.

"The present volume appears at a very opportune moment. In nothing has the present generation witnessed such marvelous progress as in the elucidation of the nature, connections and laws of Forces. The Philosophy of Forces is now undergoing the same remarkable transition that Astronomy underwent in the age of Newton, and the new views have found a fit and able exposition in the gifted associate of Faraday, the young Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of England.

The present work, published a few months since in London, and already translated into several languages, consists of twelve lectures delivered before the Royal Institution. The author, himself celebrated as a discoverer—an ingenious and fertile experimenter, a bold but disciplined thinker, a vivid, fiery, and imaginative speaker, and dealing with the most splendid generalizations and the grandest phenomena of nature, was listened to with the profoundest attention by crowds of the intellectual élite of London. The new views of the nature of heat its connections with the other forms of force and the sublime part it plays in the scheme of Nature, views which have been but recently adopted in the scientific world, are here for the first time brought forward, and illustrated with a resource of experiment, a brilliancy of illustration, and a clearness and eloquence of style for which Prof. Tyndall is unequaled.

The experiments are new and original and so graphically described, that they pass before the reader's eyes as if he were sitting in the lecture-room."—*Prof. E. L. Youmans.*

"No one can read Dr. TYNDALL's book without being impressed with the intensity of the author's conviction of the truth of the theory which it is his object to illustrate, or with the boldness with which he confronts the difficulties which he encounters. * * * * * * Dr. TYNDALL's is the first work in which the undulatory or mechanical theory of heat had been placed in a popular light; but we are sure that no one, however profound his knowledge upon the subject of which it treats, will rise from its perusal without a feeling that he has been both gratified and instructed in a high degree while reading its papers."—*London Reader.*

"A marked and most encouraging feature of the more recent issues of the Press is the large number of works of a solid and practical character. The one before us is among the most excellent and seasonable. It is made up of a series of brilliant lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. The author attempts to bring the rudiments of a new philosophy within the reach of a person of ordinary intelligence and culture. He treats of Heat in all its various and wonderful manifestations; its generation and consumption in mechanical processes; its conception as a molecular motion; its relation to ordinary matter; the constitution of the sun, possible sources of his energy, &c., &c. The author treats his subject with the hand of a master."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

II.

A SUPPLEMENT TO URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES—Containing a clear exposition of their principles and practice. Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F. R. S., F. S. S., &c. One very large volume, royal 8vo., pp. 1,096. Illustrated with 700 engravings. Cloth, $6; or in sheep binding, $7.

"This dictionary has long been considered a standard authority on the subjects of which it treats. The work, although announced as merely 'supplementary,' is really a continuation of and improvement on the original Treatise. It treats of much that was omitted in the latter; and corrects many of the errors which the progress of scientific discoveries has long brought to light. Its purpose is to furnish a work of reference on all points connected with the subjects in its designs; to give the scientific student the most exact details of those manufactures which include the application of the discovery of physics or chemistry; to include so much science as may render the philosophy of manufactures at once intelligible, and enable the technical man to appreciate the value of abstract research. The work is a monument of industry and learning. Among the list of contributors are many of the savans of Great Britain. Many of the articles would, if published separately, form complete treatises on the subjects of which they treat. Altogether, it is the most valuable volume which has issued from the American press during a long time."

[*Albany Evening Journal.*

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS PUBLISH THIS DAY

I.

HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS;

A MEMOIR OF THE EMBARKATION OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE PENINSULA OF VIRGINIA, IN THE SUMMER OF 1862. Compiled and published at the request of the Sanitary Commission. 1 vol., 16mo. 75 cents.

This little volume is full of interest to the country, and contains such thrilling pictures as will serve to fasten upon the public mind those scenes and circumstances with which the Sanitary Service is associated, and which have become historical.

II.

AUSTIN ELLIOT.

A NEW NOVEL. By HENRY KINGSLEY, author of "Ravenshoe" and "Geoffry Hamlyn." 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

"Ravenshoe" and "Geoffry Hamlyn" have given to Mr. Kingsley a place of his own among novelists. In intense interest of plot, rapidity and dash of action, and freshness and picturesqueness of style, no novels of the day exceed them. Of "Austin Elliot," the *Saturday Review* says:

"This novel fulfills the first purpose of novels. It interests and amuses. The story is effective and impressive. The plot is new and not very improbable."

☞ The above books for sale by all booksellers or sent post-paid on receipt of the price, by the publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, "The Bow of Promise," by H. Tucker, the well known author of "When this Cruel War is Over."

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.

CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS

No. **139** William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

*On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.*

☞ Price **25** cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. **139** William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* **10** *A. M. to* **4** *P. M.*

DR. STERLING'S

AMBROSIA

is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.

DR. H. H. STERLING.
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

**SAVE YOUR MONEY.**

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR

for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE

IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by

A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

A RAILROAD TRAIN ATTACKED BY GUERRILLAS.—Information has reached here that a train of cars, containing some 300 United States troops, while on its way from Warrenton to Alexandria yesterday, was fired into by rebel guerrillas, when within two miles of Manassas. Although the cars were perforated by a number of balls, no one was injured. After the volley the train was stopped, and the troops forming themselves along the road, discharged their pieces into the woods, and then scoured the woods in quest of the assailants. They failed to discover the enemy, however, and returned to the cars, which were again put in motion—proceeding slowly for fear of obstacles. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were again fired into. The woods were again scoured, and the troops once more entered the cars, and proceeded on their way without further interruption.—*Washington Star, July 27.*

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—PERRY WRIGHT, or PERRY ORR, left home, Canaan Township, Wayne County, Ohio, April 9, last, is 13 years old, 4 feet and 8 or 9 inches high, stout, light hair, blue eyes, brown speck in one of his eyes, scarcely discernible, dimple chin and cowlick. He wished to go into the army or on the lakes, and officers who have boys for servants and captains of vessels having cabin boys under their charge, are particularly requested to find this only son of a heartbroken mother. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., papers, and indeed all editors of papers friendly to humanity, are earnestly requested and entreated to give this notice an insertion within their columns. The agonized and forsaken mother offers a reward of $50 dollars for the information or recovery of her lost boy. Information may be sent to Mrs. MARIA WRIGHT, Burbank Post-office, Wayne County, Ohio, when the above reward will be cheerfully granted.

"PETER'S" MASTER IS VERY ANXIOUS to hear from his sister. A letter may be safely addressed, as of old, if sent immediately. Write at once and fully.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VILLA SITES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, near Port Chester.

This farm, formerly owned by John Hawkins, will be divided in three parcels, of about ten acres each, and sold as above mentioned. It is situated on Grace Church-street, within a half a mile of the railroad depot at Port Chester. Commands a view of Long Island Sound; is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Peter H. Titus, Esq., Benjamin Loder, Esq., Dr. Ostrander, Mr. Wiggan and Mr. Bulkley.

Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the premises, if desired.

Sale peremptory, to close a trust.

Dated July 28, 1863.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory, a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in 30 minutes. HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, residences, &c., for sale and exchange on most favorable terms in many cases. Some money will be added in exchange. Also negotiations of loans, various kinds of business and partnership. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2½ MILES FROM the Ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ⅜ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 110 Broadway.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY residence, 1¼ hours' ride from the City Hall, in Westchester County; the house contains ten rooms, and is in good order; all kinds of shrubbery and fruit on the premises. For particulars inquire of J. H. HUNTINGTON, No. 172 William-st., on the second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 80 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A NEAT, PLEASANT, AND PRETTY place, 18 acres, on Staten Island. Early garden-land, comfortable house, and outbuildings in good order; all varieties of choice fruit, for sale cheap, on accommodating terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy place on the Sound, 1½ hours by New-Haven Railroad from the City. House and grounds in perfect order. Will be let only to a small and careful family. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., UNTIL April 1, a neat cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from ferry. Apply to THOS. L. TAYLOR, Hanover Bank.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF HIGHLAND, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad; a farm of 100 acres, 25 in a good state of cultivation, excellent crops, good house and barn, nearly new; price $2,500; all stock and farming utensils sold separately. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, No. 1,163 Broadway, near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF 38 ACRES, WITH large dwelling, situated at Greenwich, Conn.; ready for immediate occupation; desirable in every respect, particularly to one who wants every comfort ready to his hand. Apply on the premises, or of J. W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham-square.

## TO LET.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OR RENT their houses this coming Fall will please send in their directions as soon as possible. The usual brokerage of 1 per cent. on amount of sale is charged when a sale is effected, otherwise there are no charges. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board; rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts., and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 17th-st.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—ROOM PARTLY FURnished, in a small private family, in a genteel neighborhood, above 10th-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, S. F. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address T. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—Within two hours' ride of the City, by two gentlemen and their wives; a farm-house in a hilly district preferred. Address K. C., Box No. 2,150 New-York City Post Office, stating terms, means of access, and full particulars.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New Haven Railroad, 25 miles. A. PARKER, Proprietor.

## FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

## DRY GOODS

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

GREAT ATTRACTION!

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.

3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard.

3,000 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.

The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

ALSO,

Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE SEASON.

Our entire stock is now offered at the following reduction.

| | |
|---|---|
| FRENCH BAREGE ROBES, | Reduced 50 per cent. |
| ALL OUR DRESS GOODS | Reduced 40 per cent. |
| BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, | Reduced 25 per cent. |
| SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, | Reduced 30 per cent. |
| BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, | Reduced 25 per cent. |
| TABLE DAMASK AND TOWELING, | Reduced 20 per cent. |
| PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND CLOTHS, | Reduced 15 per cent. |
| BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, | Reduced 10 per cent. |
| 500 LACE MANTILLAS, | For half price. |
| 700 SUN UMBRELLAS, all sizes, | At less than manufacturers' prices. |

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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                DOLLARS.
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SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular. FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, and to do part of the washing and ironing in excellent style; is a good baker; makes pastry; wages $9; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand or bottle; can cut and fit children's clothes. Has seven years of the best of City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 132 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A VERY INTELLIGENT young woman a situation as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 234 West 21st-st.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing, by a young girl; has the best of City references. Call at No. 101 East 52d-st., near 3d-av., or address L. J. Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable woman, as wet nurse; has the best of references as to character, &c. Apply at 307 4th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant American woman, as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, experienced woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough waitress; takes the entire charge of the silver and dining-room; wages, $7 to $8; City or country. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

### MALES.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, a situation as copyist, or in a store; situation must be near City Hall, or between that and Wall-st Ferry. Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE family, a situation as coachman by a single man; is honest, sober and obliging; country preferred; understands all necessary duties round a place; has good reference. Address for two days, S. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant man, a coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has the highest testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as coachman in City or country; fully understands it in every manner; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a man of long experience in this City; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can drive four in hand; the best of City references. Address E. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references for the city or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

AS SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—WANTED, A situation as Superintendent or head waiter in a hotel, club-house or restaurant, or a position in some mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANKING OR insurance office, traveling salesman or general clerk, by an experienced young man, speaking French and English, and can give good reference. Address TRAVELER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF AMple experience, who has the best of City reference, is desirous of finding a position in some clothing house in the West or South. Address W. O. F., for one week, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTed; man as gardener; wife as cook or dairywoman; no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

## HELP WANTED

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, who is quick at figures and a handsome writer; salary $100 for first year. Apply, with specimens of penmanship and references, to Box No. 2,019 Post-office.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN AN IMporting house; one who can loan his employer between three and four thousand dollars, will hear of a good situation and liberal salary, by addressing TRADE, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN ENTRY clerk in a bookstore; must be a rapid and correct accountant; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address Box No. 4,138 New-York Post-office.

A COOK WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, if well recommended, can obtain employment with a small family, who reside some 5 or 6 miles from the Brooklyn ferries, by applying at No. 34 Reade-st., up stairs, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

A WAITER.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE family, a waiter with good references. Apply at No. 25 Washington-square, in basement, from 10 till 2 o'clock.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—WANTED, IN AN office down town, an active lad of 16 to 17 years; one who lives in Brooklyn and can board at home with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 583 Post-office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN TO travel and get orders for hoop skirts; one who has had experience as an agent or in the dry goods trade preferred. Application must be made within ten days. Direct to D. & CO., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—1,000 CLOAK MAKERS.—WE WANT immediately 1,000 experienced hands, to work on cloaks and mantillas; also, first-class stitchers, to run Grover & Baker's machines. Apply, this day, to ALLEN & PAINE, rear entrance, No. 384 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN, AS VALET, TO GO TO California with a merchant. A clerk for a railroad ticket office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, AN active boy who writes a good hand and is well acquainted with the City. Address Box 4,331 Post-office.

PAPER HANGINGS TRAVELER.—WANTed, a first-class man; one who is acquainted with Western trade preferred. Address Box No. 1,907 General Post-office, immediately.

## AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
18 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
8 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISLAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

30 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
5 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
24 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED TO me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN ON THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., 5,500 PACKAGES OF PRIZE GOODS from the following vessels:

| | |
|---|---|
| ANNA, | HORTENSE, |
| ALABAMA, | LINNETT, |
| ASCENSION, | IDA, |
| ALLIGATOR, | JOHN WILLIAMS, |
| CLOTILDA, | MAGGIE FULTON, |
| CLARA, | MATTIE, |
| DOLPHIN, | ROSALIE, |
| L. DUDLEY, | RELAMPAGO, |
| DIANA, | THERESA No 2, |
| EUGENIE, | JOE FLANNER, |
| EAGLE, | JUNIPER, |
| ELISHA BECKWITH, | NEPTUNE, |
| A. T. HODGE, | SEA BIRD. |
| HANDY, | |

Consisting of as follows:

Axes, Aguardiente, Alum, Borax, Boots, Bonnets, Brandy, Brooms, Bale Rope, Blankets, Coffee, Cotton Cards, Cotton Shirting and Sheetings, Cordials, Claret, Champagne, Calf Skins, Candles, Copperas, Crockery, Cutlasses, Combs, Copper, Charts, Chronometers, Dry Goods, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Epsom Salts, Envelopes, Groceries, Gin, Hardware, Iron, (bar and rod,) Lead, Liquors, Letter Paper, Nails, Olive Oil, Pails, Percussion Caps, Pepper, Pins, Perfumery, Quicksilver, Quadrants, Rifles, Cigars, Shoes, Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Soda Caustic, Shot, Sardines, Salt, (fine and coarse,) Shovels, Spades, Sextants, Hickory, Crimean, Linen and Under-Shirts, Socks, (men's, women's and children's,) Sulphur, Twine, Tea, Tin and Tinware, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on Monday, the 27th inst., at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863, At 10 o'clock, A. M., PRIZE GOODS, From following vessels:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. J. HODGE, | AVON, |
| BREEZE, | BROTHERS, |
| CLARITA, | DART, |
| DIANA, | EAGLE, |
| GIPSEY, | JOHN WILLIAMS, |
| JOHN WESLEY, | SINNET, |
| NEPTUNE, | SEA BIRD. |

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JULY 31,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—Handsome rosewood parlor suite, in reps; one do. in brocatel; bookcase, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, china, glassware, carpets, refrigerators, sewing machines, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a chestnut sorrel horse, 14¾ hands high, 8 years old this spring, very stylish; has trotted in 2:42, and of great endurance, perfectly kind and gentle; cost the present owner $400.

A beautiful pony, about 8 years old, near 13 hands high, warranted kind and gentle in harness or under the saddle; can go in about 3 minutes. He is beautifully marked, and has a tail which sweeps the ground; altogether the handsomest pony seen in Central Park; sold for want of use.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 23d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

FRIDAY, July 31,

At 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

SPECIAL SALE,

By order of the Stonington Railroad Company, $100,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,) redeemable in 1878, interest payable February and August. These bonds are a part of $220,000, which are issued to redeem the bonds due Aug. 1, 1863, and cover the sole liabilities of the Company, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CRISTALAR, LITHANN, & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.—CRISTALAR, LITHANN, & CO., No. 10 Park-place, will sell, THIS DAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock:

Pieces Black and Blue Beavers and Pilots.
Pieces Union Cloths, various grades.
Pieces Plain and Fancy Satinets.
Pieces Fancy Cassimeres.
Pieces Silk and Silk Velvet Vesting.
Pieces French and English Broad Cloths.
Pieces Italian Cloth and Sateens.
Seven Cases English Beetled Selesias.
Several invoices of Canvas Linings, Spool Cotton, Twist, 500 Garments Ready Made Clothing, 50 Bales Wadding, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

## TEACHERS.

WANTED—TEACHER OF MUSIC FOR FEM. Sem. in Ky.; also, accomplished teacher of English; lady for French and music in N. Y. State; gentleman for classics in boarding-school near City. For sale at bargain, first-class day-school for boys, in Philadelphia. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG lady, a situation to teach the English and classical branches. Can give instruction on the Piano, if required. No objection to go to Europe. Reference, A. LESLIE, Box No. 181 Yorkville P. O.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR OR TEACHER.—Wanted, by a graduate of Yale College, a situation as private tutor or teacher; a situation in New-York City or Brooklyn preferred; the best of reference can be given. Address immediately A. K. SMITH, New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—AN EFFICIENT TEACHER OF mathematics and natural science desires an engagement; best of testimonials given. Address, stating where an interview may be had, Mr. R. N., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av., corner 37th-st.,) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 655 Post Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

## FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT SUBscriptions for UNITED STATES SIX (6) PER CENT. TWENTY (20) YEARS BONDS, commonly called FIVE-TWENTIES, will continue to be received as heretofore, until after (10) days' public notice of discontinuance. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription. FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st. GEO. GREENE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office. WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R. CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY notice is hereby given to all the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of said Company, that meetings of the said Bondholders will be held at the office of said Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, on Thursday, the 30th of July instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, to consider various questions of interest and importance which will then be presented.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

Approved, S. J. TILDEN, Trustee of First Mort.
E. W. HUTCHINGS, Trustee of Second Mortgage.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I am prepared to pay interest on the Income Bonds of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company to the 1st day of June, less Government tax, and to give in exchange for said bonds a coupon 3d mortgage bond, interest payable June and December, agreeable to vote of Board Directors, June, 1863. Holders will present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st., for the exchange and payment of interest. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, Late Treasurer.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ctf....No. 318 | $87,920 83 | In name of Geo. Peabody & Co., Trustees. |
| Ctf....No. 1,022 | 250,102 41 | |
| Ctf....No. 416 | 5,624 03 | In name of Geo. Peabody & Co. |
| Ctf....No. 1,023 | 8,827 50 | |

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange-place.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Mortgage Bonds and Income Bonds are hereby notified that the Coupons falling due Aug. 1 will be paid on that day, upon presentation to the Treasurer, No. 48 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston; or they may be sent to him by mail, and a check on New-York will be returned. The National War Tax of three per cent. will be deducted according to requirement of law. JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BOSTON, July 15, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO.,
(As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company. W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond tranfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after Aug. 1, at the Treasurer's Office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

## DIVIDENDS

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax; both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August. G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time. By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (less the United States Government tax) has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., in this City. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on the 10th day of August next. C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
3d-av., cor. 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 22, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200—WANTED, A PARTNER IN THE wire covering business. Shop is well fitted up, and the business well established. A first-class glazing machine is also connected with it. The business pays large profits. With a party having the above amount, liberal arrangements will be made. Address H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, the lease, fixtures, good will, &c., of a restaurant and oyster saloon, in a crowded business thoroughfare, long established and doing a splendid trade. This is a rare chance. Price $600. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP—GOOD LOCAtion, near Broadway; long lease at low rent; old established place, nicely fitted up and furnished, all in good order, and doing a large money-making business. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store, in New-Brunswick, N. J., doing a first-rate cash business. Best of reasons giving for selling out. Stock entirely new. Address D. W. J., Box No. 255 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH STOCK, FIXtures and good will, the carriage and wagon manufactory of the late James H. Palmer. Apply at No. 13 Downing-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost at the time of conflagration of the Negro Orphan Asylum on 5th-av. on the evening of the 13th inst., a GOLD HUNTING-CASE LEVER WATCH, of Frodsham's make, having white dial and steel hands. $100 reward will be paid the finder by his returning the same in good condition, and no questions asked, to the office of HEINEMANN & PAYSONS, No. 64 Pine-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

BOAT FOUND—NEAR STATEN ISLAND, adrift, about 22 feet long. Call at T. & S. C. WHITE'S, No. 183 Water-st.

## PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

## PROPOSALS.

### CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 8, 1863.

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New-York, (one-third at the former and two-thirds at the latter yard,) in such numbers and quantities, and at such times, as may be called for by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following table, viz.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CLASS 1. | Blue cloth pea jackets | 12,000 |
| CLASS 2. | Blue cloth round jackets | 6,000 |
| CLASS 3. | Blue cloth trowsers | 30,000 |
| | Blue satinet trowsers | 35,000 |
| CLASS 4. | Blue felt caps | 40,000 |
| CLASS 5. | Blue flannel overshirts | 40,000 |
| CLASS 6. | Blue woolen knit undershirts | 35,000 |
| | Blue woolen knit drawers | 35,000 |
| CLASS 7. | Canvas duck trowsers | 25,000 |
| | Barnsley sheeting frocks | 30,000 |
| CLASS 8. | Blue satinet, yards | 150,000 |
| CLASS 9. | Blue flannels, yards | 300,000 |
| CLASS 10. | Barnsley sheeting, yards | 100,000 |
| | Canvas duck, yards | 50,000 |
| | Blue nankin, yards | 35,000 |
| CLASS 11. | Calfskin laced shoes, pairs | 50,000 |
| | Kipskin shoes, pairs | 35,000 |
| | Grained leather boots, pairs | 10,000 |
| CLASS 12. | Woolen socks, pairs | 60,000 |
| CLASS 13. | Mattresses, (with two covers for each) | 12,000 |
| CLASS 14. | Blankets | 25,000 |
| CLASS 15. | Black silk handkerchiefs | 50,000 |

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The felt caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects, to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for blue cloth round jackets and trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well spunged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above.

The woolen knit undershirts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes—No. 1, 36 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 38 inches round—to weigh not less than 11½ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.

The woolen knit drawers are to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, warp stitch, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 38 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; No. 2, waist to measure round 36 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twilled cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 26 of No. 8, 16 of No 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must be sewed with a square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz.: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or *vice versa*, 16 of No. 9 with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak tanned grain leather, sewed with a square awl; all the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hand, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 77 inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh 6½ pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 325 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 6 pounds 5 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and twelve grains Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes and workmanship to said samples. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulation and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by act of Congress. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District-Attorney, or the Collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau. The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just, but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

### ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

### CLOTHING FOR THE NAVY.

SEALED PROPOSALS, with samples, will be received at the Inspector's office of Provisions and Clothing, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31st July next, for the following articles, viz.:

60,000 yards Blue Flannel.
40,000 yards Blue Satinet.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
3,000 pair Calf Skin Shoes.
3,000 pair Woolen Socks.
2,000 Mattresses.

To be delivered at the Inspection of Provision and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, without additional charge, immediately upon acceptance of offers.

Standard Samples of above articles can be seen at said Inspection.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

## PROPOSALS

### PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 31st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws*," to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

## MEDICAL.

**IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.** Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS**fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1. and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

**DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN** the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.** WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

**DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO.** 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

**ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES** where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## DENTISTRY

**DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y.,** opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For a sewer in William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street; for a sewer in Essex-street from Delancy to Rivington streets; for a sewer in Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets; for paving Forty-seventh-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue, with trap-block pavement; for filling sunken lots on the block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets; for flagging sidewalk on north side of Twenty-seventh-street, from corner of Second-avenue, one hundred feet east; for building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets; for building a receiving basin at the southeast corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of William-street, from Pearl to Chambers street, and those on the northerly side of Chambers-street, from Chatham-street to William-street, including Ward numbers thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty and forty-one on Chatham-street. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Essex-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Orchard-street, between Grand and Broome streets. Also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, the lots forming the entire block bounded by Second and Third avenues and Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets.

Also, the lot at the northeasterly corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street.

Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the westerly side of Congress-street, between King and West Houston streets.

Also, the lots situate on the easterly side of Forsyth-street, designated on the Assessor's map of the Ward by Ward numbers seven hundred and sixty-four to seven hundred and seventy, both inclusive, and Ward number one hundred and twenty-five, on Stanton-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1863.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, } Board
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.**—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, *against* GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him, as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.

Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.

MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
CHARLES F. SANFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney. law6wTh

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

**TO THE RESIDENTS AND OCCUPANTS OF STORES ON BROADWAY**—The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the almost universal custom of sweeping out the stores on this thoroughfare in the morning, is a great hindrance to the perfect cleaning of the street and keeping it free from dust.

In sweeping the stores at this time of day creates a nuisance; the dust is carried along the line of the walks, and, raised by every gust of wind, is an intolerable annoyance to all passengers; the remainder is left in the gutters, giving them the appearance of not having been swept by the City night sweepers. I therefore respectfully request that you cause your stores and sidewalks to be swept at *night*, and that the sweepings be deposited in the street, so that the City sweepers may be enabled to gather them up in their nightly rounds; and Broadway shall have no cause for complaint on account of any remaining uncleanness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE** per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN Water Registrar.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS** will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH** of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS**, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS** of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE** Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

**MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN** the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

## SHIPPING.

### STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin, from | $95 to $135 |
| Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables | $70 |

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

| | |
|---|---|
| Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food | $50 |

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool | $25 |

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GEORGIA | 2,876 | Gleadell, | Friday, 31st July. |
| LOUISIANA | 2,166 | Brooking, | Friday, 14th August. |
| VIRGINIA | 2,876 | Milburn, | Friday, 28th August. |
| CAROLINA | 2,978 | Pearce, | |

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First-class | $90 | Payable in Currency. |
| Second-class | 50 | |
| Third-class | 35 | |

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT leaves New-York, Wedn'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $132 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 00 |
| FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. | |
| Chief Cabin Passage | $112 50 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 65 00 |

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

### THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $126 |
| Second Cabin | 88 |
| Steerage | 25 |

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

### STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

### NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

### FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

### NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF LONDON | Saturday | Aug. 1 |
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Saturday | Aug. 8 |
| CITY OF MANCHESTER | Saturday | Aug. 15 |

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The splendid British iron steamship

CELLA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 |
| Second Cabin | 50 |
| Steerage | 30 |

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.**—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 42 Chambers-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FINE SHIFT**ing-top wagons, fine four and six-seat rockaways, Germantowns, sundowns, coaches, express depot wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

**SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE**—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibbs, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## MACHINERY.

**WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT** the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 483 Broadway, New-York.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ........ MR. WM. WHEATLEY

THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE COUNTRY.

Commence at 8; conclude 10:45.

EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE THIRD MONTH.

John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
122,000!—122,000! persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.

The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.

Splendid new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c.
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.

And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

### WINTER GARDEN,

Under the management of
Miss EMILY THORNE and
Mr. MARK SMITH.

Triumphant success of
Mr. SETCHELL, and
THE COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, 15th time of
Mr. FRANK WOOD'S
New Burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,

Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, Jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan and Mrs. Floyd in the cast.

The burlesque will be preceded by the charming Comedietta of

A REGULAR FIX.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. SETCHELL.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.**

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD**—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED** accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:**

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

**NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS** leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## STEAMBOATS.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE** and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

**FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH**lands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

**DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART**ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

**FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH**HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

**FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st. TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

**FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.**—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON** leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE** steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI**DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

## EXCURSIONS.

**TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP** VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

**TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE**wheel steamboats, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office, No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. HENRY HALLAN.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing on MONDAY, July 27, 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
and
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
OF
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DANCERS, and COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS.

This splendid band has acquired unbounded popularity during their short engagement, but their previous arrangements forbid their longer stay at the Museum, and the manager has provided
OTHER RICH NOVELTIES,
which also compel him to make
THIS THE LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
of this talented and attractive
TROUPE OF ETHIOPIANS,
hence this week is the last to witness their
RICH AND LAUGHABLE PERFORMANCES.

They have prepared a
SPLENDID BILL OF FARE
for their last week's entertainment, and the manager feels confident that his patrons will find
THE OLD AMERICAN MUSEUM
as attractive as ever, and during this hot weather
THE COOLEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE
place in the City.
ONE WEEK MORE ALSO AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the celebrated Tight-Rope Performers, Gymnasts and Pantomimists, the
DENIER BROTHERS,
whose feats of agility and daring outvie even
THE FAMOUS BLONDIN.
SPLENDID PERFORMANCES
Daily at 3 and 7¾ o'clock, P. M.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening.
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
SATURDAY NEXT, Aug. 1,
SANDFORD'S COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL
BENEFIT.

### DODWORTH HALL.

Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGON, assisted by Prof. J. B. BROWN, will give a Musical and Dramatic Entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 30, at 8 o'clock. Mr. B. P. MALLATRAT, the popular violinist, and Mr. J. M. LORETZ, composer and pianist, have kindly volunteered. Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at the door.

**COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO SOLOMON KIPP.**—Clam-bake, Fish and Clam Chowder, at the River House, Harlem, 133d-st., one block from the terminus of the Third-av. Railroad, on THURSDAY, July 30, 1863. Tickets, $1. COOK COMMITTEE—Matthew H. Chase, Chairman, Jas. English, Barnard Rice, Jos. Alder, R. C. Montgomery, W. P. Denman, Isaac A. Moran, Thomas Miller and A. Myers, of Harlem; James McMillen and John B. Haskins, of Fordham; Geo. W. Lent, Chas. L. Church, Jesse West.

**FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES OF** the congregation of the R. D. Church, at Gravesend, will hold a fair and festival in the basement of their Church, on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th. All are respectfully invited to attend.

## THE TURF.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.

### GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

GEN. BUTLER VS. DUTCHMAN'S TIME.

A trotting match will take place, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. Horace F. Jones backs Dutchman's celebrated time, 7:32½, three miles, under saddle, (done twenty-four years ago,) against Gen. Butler, three miles, in harness.

Mr. Jones bets the owner of Gen. Butler $500 against $250, that Butler will not beat Dutchman's time, and Butler's owner feels confident, that although Flora Temple failed in doing three miles in less than 7:33½, the black gelding will be able to outrival Dutchman's wonderful performance.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 and 4 o'clock connects with the trains which leave Hunter's Point at 2½ and 4½ o'clock. Boats cross 34th-st. Ferry every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

The race will commence upon the arrival of passengers by the 4 o'clock train. JOSEPH CROCHERON,
Manager.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUND,

### TROTTING MATCH.

FRIDAY, July 31, purse and stake $100, mile heats, best three in five to wagon, at 3½ o'clock.

B. Daniels names s. s. Wm. Miner.
J. White names gr. g. Thunder.
A. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee.

The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the 2½ o'clock train from Hunter's Point for the Course, and boats leave 34th-st., every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

**REOPENING OF THE UNION COURSE.**

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—On THURSDAY, July 30, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., a match of $1,200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. D. Tallman names blk. s. *Henry Clay*, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds; H. Woodruff names b. g. *Nutwood*, wagon and driver to weigh 265 pounds. Cars leave the Brooklyn and Williamsburgh ferries every 15 minutes for East New-York, and thence by steam cars at 1:45, 2:30 and 4 o'clock, for the Course, returning when the race is over.

SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

### RUNNING RACES AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at the Paterson, Philadelphia and Centreville meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.

Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.

Tickets of admission, $1.

## SPORTING.

**FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL, OF** about 15 tons, drawing 4 feet 6 inches water, with cabin 5 feet high, with all conveniences, in complete order in every particular; can be seen off Strober's boat-house, Jersey City, Capt. Young. For terms apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 20 Old-slip.

**YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT, OF 14** tons, a fast sailer, and in first rate order and well found. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

## MUSICAL.

### BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY

of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

### STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

### HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

### UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

### $225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS**—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

**MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS**, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

**VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY** new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 787 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 573 Broadway.

**PIANOS.—NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS,** largest size, carved legs, all late improvements, at $325. The cheapest pianos in the City. If you desire a bargain call at No. 203 Broadway.

**GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.**—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS** day sold out all my interest in the firm of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., to MURPHY & GRISWOLD, and they alone are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

**MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS** day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

# THE MISSISSIPPI OPEN.

## Arrival at St. Louis of the Imperial from New-Orleans.

## REJOICINGS OVER THE EVENT.

## Departure of Other Vessels for New-Orleans.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 28.

The steamer *Imperial*, the first boat from New-Orleans, arrived here this morning. A large crowd of merchants and other citizens greeted her arrival, and a national salute was fired in honor of the opening of the Mississippi. The steamer *Albert Pierce* sailed this evening for New-Orleans, with a large load of private freight and a long passenger list. The *Continental* left yesterday for the same port, heavily laden with Government stores.

# MORGAN'S LAST RAID.

## How the Band was Finally Captured.

*From the Cleveland Herald, July 27.*

We have already mentioned the fight that took place at Springfield, between Steubenville and Salineville, on Saturday evening. That fight was in reality a blundering attack of one portion of our forces upon another portion of the same. A plan had been laid for the capture of Morgan's entire band. The militia were stationed on a hill overlooking a road which Morgan was expected to traverse, and the cavalry and other regular forces were to occupy positions that would have enabled them to surprise and "bag" the entire rebel command. As the Ninth Michigan cavalry, under Maj. Way, were moving along the road to take up the position assigned to them, they were mistaken by the militia for the rebels, and were fired into. This of course compelled the cavalry to fall back, and before the error could be retrieved, Morgan and his forces had escaped.

Gen. Brooks, commanding the department, had gone to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraphic resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road about 6 o'clock Sunday morning with a regiment of six months' Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Col. Gallagher. These were disembarked at Salineville and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred, and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the progress of the dreaded rebel, while all the others fled with the women and children.

In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On catching sight of the infantry they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in, Major Way, with 250 men of the Ninth Michigan cavalry, dashed among them, and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired by them, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was almost ludicrous, and could only be matched by the previous stampede at Buffington Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others galloped around wildly in search of a place of escape, and were "brought to time" by a pistol shot or sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Maj. Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horseflesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away, and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily "evacuated" by Morgan were found his "rations," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard-boiled eggs, *and a bottle of whisky*.

The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated, as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number of wounded, and about two hundred prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon, with about two hundred and fifty prisoners, captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterward.

A few of our cavalry were wounded, two or three seriously. Lieut. Fiske was shot through the breast. His wound is dangerous, and he has telegraphed for his wife to come from Michigan.

Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New-Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio River higher up. Forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New-Lisbon came down to meet him.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New-Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff, from which there was no escape, except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and "came down" as gracefully as the coon did to Davy Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Col. Shackleford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable "John," and is said to be a distant relative.

The prisoners were brought back to Wellsville, where their arrival caused great excitement. Morgan retained his side arms, and moved about freely, although always accompanied by Col. Shackleford. Last night (Sunday) Morgan and his Staff slept at the Whittaker House, in Wellsville, and at 3 o'clock this morning they, accompanied by Col. Shackleford and his Staff, left on the regular train for Columbus. Later in the morning a special train was to be sent to Columbus with the remainder of the prisoners and their guards.

The militia are constantly bringing into the line of road stray prisoners, picked up in the country. The hills are swarming with armed men hunting for fugitive rebels. Nine of Morgan's party were brought to Bayard Station this morning, who were captured in the neighborhood by the Provost-Marshal's force. They were taken to Alliance, to be sent from that place to Columbus.

Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up. Some of them wore remnants of gray uniform, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid. They were very much discouraged at the result of their raid, and the prospect of affairs generally.

Morgan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unconcerned at his ill-luck. He is a well-built man of fresh complexion, and sandy hair and beard. He last night enjoyed for the first time in a long while the comforts of a sound sleep in a good bed, which was some compensation for his otherwise bad luck.

Five companies of Pennsylvania cavalry had been loaded up on the cars of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road at Pittsburgh on Sunday afternoon, to take part in the chase, but the news of the capture of the entire rebel force rendered their departure unnecessary.

### DISGORGING THE PLUNDER.

*From the Indianapolis Journal, July 27.*

The prisoners of Morgan's force in Camp Morton have been compelled to disgorge the money they stole during their raid, and we presume it will be handed over to Gen. Burnside to distribute among the citizens of Ohio and this State who have been plundered. We did not learn what amount had been obtained, but as nearly every man had a pretty considerable pile, it will probably go a good way toward repairing the robberies. In some cases, however, we heard the prisoners, after they learned that they were to be made to surrender their plunder, gave their money, or a portion of it, to the soldiers on guard, preferring that they should have it to letting it get into the hands of the authorities. One man, we are told, had $1,100 concealed in his canteen, and another had a $20 "greenback" hid in the bowl of his pipe. No doubt a good many have managed to save something, but it will be got at some time or other.

A case of heartlessness that would be amusing if it were not disgusting, is related of one of the prisoners whose father went out to the camp to see him with a pass from Gen. Burnside. (We may remark, by the way, that no one is allowed in the camp on any pretext, and it will be of no use for anybody, without Gen. Burnside's pass to apply.) The father, as soon as he saw his son, grasped him in his arms, and with uncontrollable emotion, begged him to take the oath of allegiance and get his release. The hopeful young scoundrel said "he'd be d—d if he would." The old man, with many entreaties, and all the earnestness of a father begging for a son's salvation, continued to urge him, but it was met by a resolute and even unkind refusal. At last the father's grief overcame him and he fainted. The son turned away, and remarked as he stepped off, "Never mind, he'll soon get over it."

Among the prisoners was one found with a parole from Gen. Milroy in his pocket, which was still undischarged. When the paper was first found, and before it was opened, he asked, with assumed indifference, that it should be returned, as it was only a note of hand which he held against a friend, and he didn't want to lose it. The examining officer said: "Then it will make no difference if we look at it," and he did look at it. The prisoner, when he found himself caught in the fatal net of a violated parole, tried to get out by saying that it was the parole of a friend with whom he had changed coats a short time before without knowing that the paper was in it. But inquiry soon revealed the fact that the name was his own. He will be tried by Court-martial—now in session—and will, in all probability, be shot.

Another prisoner is the deserter from our Sixty-sixth regiment who joined Morgan at Salem. His chance for a long life is not a bright one.

The 1,400 prisoners whom the telegraph said on Saturday were to be sent here, did not come. We heard that they were to be sent to Camp Chase, in Ohio.

### A PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. TOD.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation congratulating the people of the State upon the capture of Morgan's band. The document concludes thus:

The losses upon our side have been trifling, so far as numbers are concerned; but I am pained to be compelled to announce that a few gallant spirits have been taken from us. Prominent among the number is the brave Maj. Daniel McCook, the honored father of the heroic boys who bear his name, and who have won so much glory and renown for our arms in this great struggle. Maj. McCook, although advanced in years, has periled his life, as a volunteer, upon many of our battle-fields. Believing that he could be of service in ridding the State of her invaders, he volunteered with his trusty rifle as a private, and fell in the engagement near Buffington's Island. His memory will be cherished by all, and the sincere sympathies of all true patriots will be given to his widow and children.

Throughout the entire contest, I was in constant communication, both night and day, with Maj.-Gen. Burnside, who had command of the entire forces; and I take great pleasure in testifying to the zeal, fidelity and ability with which he has conducted the campaign.

The damage to property will necessarily be large in dollars and cents, but insignificant when contrasted with the beneficial results to our State and country.

Prompt measures have been taken to ascertain the names of the sufferers, and the amount of damage sustained, all of which will be communicated to the next General Assembly. Steps have also been taken to adjust and pay for all service rendered by the militia, ample provision for which was made by the last General Assembly.

And now, fellow-citizens, do not for a moment doubt but that this raid of Morgan will ultimately prove a benefit to us as a people. It has taught an insolent foe that, however so well provided, or however so large, he cannot with impunity invade our State. It has demonstrated to ourselves that when acting in concert, the people of Ohio are a tower of strength. Remember, that our military organizations had never mustered—the officers were not even yet commissioned; still, thus fresh and unknown to each other, they were able to do such efficient service.

Let me say, then, to the military forces of Ohio, both volunteers and militia, go vigorously forward with your organizations. This raid has taught you the lesson that you have something to do, and that your trainings are not mere idle ceremonies—you are to be the conservators of peace—upon you, the people of the State depend to maintain law and preserve quiet and order in every neighborhood—be prepared, at once, to do your duty fully.

In some of our sister States, serious riots, resulting in the loss of many lives, and large destruction of property, have occurred on account of the efforts of the Federal authorities to enforce the laws for the preservation of our Government.

I am happy to announce to the people of the State, that there is no just cause for apprehending such disturbances within our border; but, be this as it may, ample provision has been made to quell any such disturbance, should any be attempted.

Thank God, we have but few bad men in Ohio; and the good and virtuous of every neighborhood are able to preserve the peace and dignity of the State.

The State authorities have but little to do, directly, with the enforcement of the draft. They have looked to it, however, in season, that honest and faithful agents, citizens of the State, have been selected by the Federal authorities to execute the draft. Fairness and justness therefore are guaranteed to every citizen. Additional troops are required to maintain our glorious Government. Our brave and gallant boys in the field require assistance in men from home, and they must have it. I have therefore cheerfully given to the Federal authorities all aid in my power to enforce the draft soon to be made; and I earnestly implore the assistance of all good men throughout the State in this necessary work.

The brilliant achievements of our forces during the present month, resulting in the destruction and capture of over a hundred thousand of the enemy, together with their strongholds, gives us the hope that the war will soon terminate—the drafted men, therefore, need not anticipate a three years' campaign. He may safely depend upon his neighbors at home, and the law-making power of the State, to take care of those dependent upon him during his absence.

Let us all then, fellow-citizens, with one heart, and with one voice, cheerfully stand by our Government, in this its hour of trouble. The reflection hereafter that we have done so, will cheer and sustain us on our way through life; our children will love us and cherish our memories, and God will bless us for so doing. DAVID TOD, Governor.

### THE QUESTION OF MORGAN'S SURRENDER.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 29.

Columbus special dispatches say that the question whether Capt. Burbridge had authority to accept the surrender of John Morgan will be speedily determined. He was not a regularly elected militia Captain, nor had he any command at the time of Morgan's surrender.

Capt. Burbridge, with a few companions, was acting as a guide for Morgan, when the latter discovering our forces closing in upon him, surrendered to him in order that he might secure terms to suit himself. Capt. Burbridge at once granted the terms which Morgan proposed.

A few moments afterward Shackelford came up and took charge of the rebel gang, refusing to recognize the terms of surrender.

Morgan will, doubtless, be sent back to Columbus and lodged in the Penitentiary.

The draft takes place in this State in a few days.

# THE REBEL PIRATES.

## Particulars of the Capture of the Brig W. B. Nash by the Florida.

Following is the report of Capt. Coffin of brig *W. B. Nash*, destroyed by the *Florida*:

Sailed from New-York July 3, with a cargo of lard and stores; July 8, lat. 40, long. 70, at 3 P. M., made a steamer to the eastward, standing to the westward, apparently under full head of steam; passed us about five miles off; she had four smoke pipes, and was a side-wheel boat—the *Ericsson* chased by the *Florida*. Soon after made another steamer to the eastward, which came along and passed us; soon after she bore up for us, and came alongside, with the Stars and Stripes flying; hailed us to heave to, as they wished to send a boat aboard, and as the boat boarded us they ran up the Confederate flag on the steamer, and the officer of the boat pronounced us a prize to the Confederate flag; ordered myself and part of my crew to take part of our clothes and my papers and go on board the steamer, which proved to be the *Florida*. My charts and instruments were confiscated; the brig sacked and then set on fire. They then steered for a schooner in sight, which they found abandoned; she was a whaling schooner, hailed from Provincetown, and was set on fire. They then steered off the coast as fast as possible, under steam and canvas, and landed myself and crew in Bermuda on the 16th of July. The *Florida's* officers were lionized by the authorities, and she was saluted from the fort in the harbor of St. George.

The *Florida* is armed with six broadside guns and two pivots; is not as fast as has been represented, and her machinery is getting out of repair; she does not steam over 8½ knots; the discipline on board is bad. She, together with a number of blockade runners, were in port. The *Florida* has transferred a portion of her valuable spoils on board the *Robert E. Lee*, to be taken to Wilmington, N. C.

The cargo of the *W. B. Nash* consisted of 686,532 pounds lard and 5,867 staves.

### THE FLORIDA STILL AT BERMUDA.

The brig *John Freeman*, of Boston, Crowell, Bermuda six days, in ballast to Baker & Crowell, arrived last evening. The *Florida* was in port on the 22d, caulking and coaling, and did not expect to leave for two or three days.

Halifax, Wednesday, July 29.

The brig *Devonshire*, with Bermuda dates to the 21st of July, arrived to-day.

The privateer *Florida* arrived at Bermuda on the 16th, to repair damage to her machinery and take in coal. She anchored at first outside, and on the following day was permitted to enter the harbor. She saluted the British flag, and the salute was returned. A considerable interchange of civilities has taken place between the officers of the *Florina* and the shore. The papers teem with communications laudatory of the craft, officers and crew.

Since the advices of the 17th, the *Florida* has destroyed twelve other vessels. The name of one only is given—the brig *William B. Nash*, of Cherryfield, bound from New-York to Marseilles with a cargo of lard, mostly on French account. She was captured on the 8th, in lat. 40°, lon. 70°. After the best of her stores were removed to the *Florida*, was burned. The *Florida* lately ran within 50 miles of New-York, it is said, in search of the *Ericsson*, which she chased some time; but the *Ericsson* escaped in a dense fog. She shortly after destroyed the *Nash*.

There had been serious altercations between the members of the Thirty-ninth Regiment and the men of the rebel blockade runners in Bermuda, but the authorities promptly interfered and restored quiet.

Exaggerated Southern accounts of Lee's raid were brought by the blockade runners. The *Venus*, from Wilmington, with dates to the 10th, says Harrisburgh is in Lee's hands, and other accounts are quite as correct.

The *Gazette* says there is destitution of fuel in port, and supplies from England are hourly expected.

An extension of the regulation period of stay has been granted the *Florida*.

Arrived at Bermuda, 9th, blockade runner *R. E. Lee*; Wilmington; 13th, steamer *Hansa*, London; 17th, bark *Eza Bass*, New-York; 19th, blockade runner *Venus*, Wilmington; 20th, steamer *Spaulding*, St. John.

Cleared, 9th, brig *Henrietta*, for New-York; steamer *Lady Davis*, Nassau; 11th, steamer *Eugenie*, Nassau; 17th, brig *John Freeman*, New-York; 21st, brig *Hound*, New-York. The *Excelsior* was to sail for New-York on the 22d.

The brig *Foster*, from Boston for Gonaives, put in on the 8th, struck by lightning, having lost mainmast and spars, split sails, &c.

The schooner *D. R. De Wolf*, from Inagua for New-York, called at Bermuda on the 10th to land passengers.

# NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

## Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Extracts from the Richmond Papers—Gold Worth $11—Preparations for Defence in Savannah, &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, July 28.

Flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived from City Point last evening, in charge of Capt. Mulford. She brings no prisoners. She brings Richmond papers to the 27th.

The propeller *United States* arrived here this afternoon with 154 rebel prisoners, which were sent to Fort Norfolk.

The steamer *New-York* left here at 2 o'clock P. M., for Annapolis.

The following are extracts from the Richmond papers:

"The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* insists that Dr. Morris, President of the Telegraph Company, should dismiss the enterprising reporter who invented the story of Gen. Lee taking 40,000 prisoners. Does the *Observer* wish to starve out the telegraph by confining it to the truth?"

"Dr. John H. Davies died in Richmond last Friday."

"Gold is worth $11 in Richmond."

"Seventy-seven Yankee prisoners arrived yesterday morning from Culpepper, and 20 from Wytheville."

"The Mayor of Savannah has issued a proclamation requesting all residents of the city to organize for home defence and all managers of stores, workshops and other places of business to close them at 2 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the purpose of drill. He directs that an enrollment be made of every man in the city, capable of bearing arms in its defence."

"Hon. A. H. Stephens reached Augusta, Ga., yesterday, from Richmond."

The Portsmouth *Virginian* of the 27th says:

"The trial of Dr. Wright is progressing, and the following witnesses have been examined: Lieut.-Col. Hugh C. Fard, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York; Lieut. Charles H. Parker, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York, and Lieut.-Col. George M. Guinn, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York."

# THOSE INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

## Interesting Letters from Gen. Cooper and Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee.

About the time of the battles at Gettysburgh much was said of dispatches from Gen. Cooper and Jeff. Davis to Gen. Lee which had been intercepted by our scouts. The following are the documents in question:

Near Gettysburgh, Penn., July 3, 1863.

*Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:*

The following dispatches have been intercepted by our scouts.

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

### LETTER FROM THE REBEL ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Richmond, June 28, 1863.

General: While with the President last evening, I received your letter of the 23d inst. After reading it to the President, he was embarrassed to understand that part of it which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpepper Court-house, under Gen. Beauregard. This is the first intimation that he has had that such a plan was ever in contemplation, and taking all things into consideration, he cannot see how it can by any possibility be carried into effect.

You will doubtless learn before this reaches you that the enemy has again assembled in force on the Peninsula, estimated between 20,000 and 30,000 men, from 6,000 to 10,000 of whom are reported to be in the vicinity of White House, and the remainder at Yorktown. It is impossible to say whether the estimated number is correct, as the several accounts vary, and are not regarded as altogether trustworthy; but the estimate, making due allowance for errors, is quite near enough to satisfy the most incredulous that he is this vicinity in sufficient force in cavalry, artillery and infantry to do much harm, whether his purpose be to make a demonstration on Richmond, or to confine himself to raids in breaking your communications and devastating the country. His efforts in the last case may prove more successful than the first, if we may judge by what took place at Hanover only two days ago when about 1,000 or 1,200 of his cavalry suddenly appeared there, and did some execution in breaking the railroad, and burning a bridge, some buildings, public stores, &c. It is important that this raid took place only about two days after Gen. Corse's brigade had left there for Gordonsville. Had it remained at Hanover Junction, it is reasonable to suppose that most of the enemy's cavalry would have been either destroyed or captured, and the property saved from injury. Every effort is being made here to be prepared for the enemy at all points, but we must look chiefly to the protection of the Capital. In doing this, we may be obliged to hazard some other points. You can easily estimate our strength, and I suggest for your consideration whether, in this state of things, you might not be able to spare a portion of your force to protect your line of communication against attempted raids by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant-General.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army Northern Virginia, Winchester, Va.

### LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Richmond, June 28, 1863.

General: Yours of the 23d received this evening, and I hasten to reply to the point presented in relation to the forces on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. The hopes indulged as to our operations at the time which would intervene between the discharge of the enemy's trained troops, and the substitution for them by others, have been disappointed by the very error against which it was sought by warning to guard. Grant reached the river, got reinforcements, made intrenchments, and Gen. Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition was more than filled by withdrawing troops from Gens. Beauregard and Bragg. Gen. Bragg is threatened with attack, has fallen back to his intrenched position at Tullahoma, and called on Buckner for aid.

Gen. Beauregard says that no troops have been withdrawn by the enemy from his front since those returned to Newbern, and that his whole force is necessary to cover his line. This being in answer to a proposition to follow a movement of the enemy, said to be to the west, with all his disposable force, pointing him at the same time to the vital importance of holding the Mississippi, and communicating the fear that Vicksburgh would fall unless Johnston was strongly and promptly reënforced. D. H. Hill has a small force, part of which has been brought here. Clingman's brigade is near Wilmington, Colquitt's at Kingston, Martin's, nominal, on the railroad at Welden, and C. Cook's, Ransom's and Jenkins' have been brought here; the two last temporarily from the defence of Petersburgh and the country thereabouts.

Wise's brigade is, as you left it, engaged in the defence of Richmond and serving in the country to the east of the city. The enemy have been repulsed in large force at the White House, with indications of an advance on Richmond. We are organizing companies for home duties, and the spirit of resistance is increasing. Corse's brigade, in accordance with your orders, has been left at Hanover Junction. All the artillery, I am informed, was taken away, and the single regiment of infantry, which constituted the guard for the bridges, proved unequal to the duty, as you have no doubt learned. Reinforcements were ordered to go up, but some delay occurred, and they arrived too late to save the bridge or the brave guard which had unsuccessfully defended it. The Yankees, reported to be three regiments of cavalry, returned from the Central Road in the direction of Hanover, (old town,) and nothing has been heard of them since.

It was stated that Gen. H. F. Lee was captured at the house of Mr. Wickham, but I trust it will prove to be one of the many startling rumors which the newsmongers invent. The advance of your army increases our want for cavalry on the north and east of the city, but except one regiment from North Carolina, I do not know of any which we can expect soon to be available to us. In yours of the 20th you say: "If any of the brigades that I have left behind for the protection of Richmond, can, in your opinion, be spared, I should like them to be sent me." It has been an effort with me to answer the clamor to have troops stopped or recalled to protect the city and the railroad communicating with your army. Corse's brigade has gone, and Wise's is the only other left by you. Cook's was in North Carolina, and Davis' brigade was sent to complete Heth's division in place of Cook's, and Ransom's and Jenkins' constitute the defence of the south side as far as Weldon, and are relied on for service elsewhere from Wilmington to Richmond.

Gen. Ely is positive that the enemy intend to attack here, and his scouts bring intelligence which, if I believe it, would render no more anxiety for the city than at any former time. I do not believe that the Yankees have such force as is stated, but they have enough to render it necessary to keep some troops within reach, and some at Petersburgh, at least until Suffolk is truly evacuated. Do not understand me as balancing accounts in the matter of brigades. I only repeat that I have not any to send you, and enough to form an army to threaten, if not capture Washington, as soon as it is uncovered by Hooker's army. My purpose was to show you that the force here and in North Carolina is very small, and I may add that the brigades are claimed as properly of their command. Our information as to the enemy's intentions may be more full and trustworthy hereafter. It is now materially greater than when you were here.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JEFF. DAVIS.

# OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON.

## Seabrook Island Evacuated by Our Troops.

*Correspondence of the Boston Traveler.*

Morris Island, Tuesday, July 21, 1863.

Seabrook Island was evacuated by our forces yesterday at 12 o'clock M., after safely removing all the stores, ammunition, etc. The rebs came down and shelled us out of our picket posts last Saturday afternoon, and made a show as if advancing in force. They advanced to the woods and burnt one or two of our picket shanties, but did not deem it prudent to advance any further.

This demonstration of the rebels was made just after we had received orders to cook up rations and prepare to evacuate. After the shelling had ceased, our picket line was reëstablished, and we received no further trouble from the enemy.

We came to anchor off Stono Inlet at 3 P. M., yesterday, and, after waiting for a tide to cross the bar, ran into the inlet, came to anchor and waited for orders until this morning, when we landed at the lower end of this island.

Our siege-guns on this island are blazing away at Fort Wagner. The Monitors have not been up this forenoon, but will probably go up this afternoon. The Monitors and siege-batteries were all at work yesterday afternoon when we arrived off the harbor, and the shells flew forward and back in a very lively manner.

Gen. Stevenson's brigade consists of six regiments at the present time.

The colored troops fought splendidly, and were badly cut up in the charge on Fort Wagner. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, (colored,) I am informed, lost all their officers except one Captain and eight Lieutenants. It was an awful slaughter. I have neither time nor inclination to give details.

The duty of the troops both on this island and on Seabrook has been very severe, and a large number are on the sick list.

Stevenson's brigade advances to-night and will support the siege train.

The paymaster is here and paying off the troops.

### THE REBEL WORKS.

The Boston *Transcript* has the following information concerning the rebel works on Morris Island, derived from Col. J. H. Jackson, of the New-Hampshire Third, who has arrived home:

"Fort Wagner is a large and very strong work. In its capacious bomb-proof apartments it can shelter thousands of men. It was reinforced just before the Federal assault on the 18th. In that attack a portion of the Union troops made their way to the walls of the fort, but could not scale the enemy's defences, and were there subject to the most destructive fire without chance of retaliating upon their foes.

The guns from Fort Sumter command much of Morris Island, the shell from the fort passing over the Federal batteries, and nearly to the rear of our position. The rebels may yet discover that the possession of Wagner is not a necessary preliminary to the reduction of Sumter. Certain batteries on Morris Island, where rifled guns of four miles range have been mounted, will soon, if they have not already, open fire with similar results in regard to Sumter, that were produced at Fort Pulaski. A battery of these effective cannon, bearing upon Fort Sumter, is not more than a mile and a half from this stronghold.

When Fort Sumter is rendered powerless for mischief, Battery Bee, on Cummings' Point, will be speedily captured, and Fort Wagner falls as a matter of course. Notwithstanding the repulse of the 18th, the prospect of the ultimate reduction of the batteries protecting Charleston harbor is, therefore, good, and it is so considered by all the officers engaged in the present movement against the cradle of secession.

### The Five-Twenties.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 29.

Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, reports the sale of $1,995,400 five-twenties on Wednesday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to July 11, inclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to continue the sales as heretofore, and will give ten days' notice of their discontinuance.

### The Draft in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 29.

The draft in the Fifth Ward of this city was completed to-day. Among those who have been so "lucky" as to be drawn are Mr. Morris Harding, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and five telegraph operators attached to the American and National lines.

### The Draft in Lockport.

Buffalo, Wednesday, July 29.

The draft at Lockport was completed yesterday, and though trouble was apprehended none occurred. It is understood that the draft in this city will commence next week.

### Explosion of a Powder Mill.

Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, July 29.

One of Dupont's powder mills, situated in Hogley's yard, exploded at 6 o'clock this morning. James D. Peoples and Wm. Leary, workmen, were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

### The Portland Harbor Pirates.

Boston, Wednesday, July 29.

Twenty-six of the pirates who were recently captured in the harbor of Portland in attempting to cut out the Revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*, have been transferred from Fort Preble to Fort Warren.

### Markets.

Oswego, Wednesday, July 29.

Flour in moderate demand. Wheat inactive. Corn quiet; sales 2,000 Illinois Mixed at 60c. Other grains nominal. Canal Freights unchanged; boats scarce. *Exports*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

Among the institutions for the cure of chronic diseases that baffle the application of all ordinary remedies and the skill of the most scientific physicians, there is no cure that stands higher than the Round Hill Water Cure Establishment, at Northampton, Mass. No Summer resort surpasses it in loveliness, and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

Substitutes.—We are daily furnishing large numbers of substitutes, singly and by hundreds, to individuals and agents in Pennsylvania, New-England and New-York, for $225, $250 and $275. Address Tompkins & Co., Substitute Brokers, 645 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In Br. schr. Hound, from Bermuda.*—Capt. Coffin and crew of brig W. B. Nash, captured by the privateer Florida, H. Thiers, Miss Mary A. Rendlet.

### Passengers Sailed.

July 29—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kruger, New-York; A. Ripoll, Havana; E. MacMahon, do.; two Misses Reinhard, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Butler Duncan, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henderson, child and servant, Panama; Mr. and Mrs. E. Justh, New-York; J. Goldstein, W. Welsel, New-York; T. Orto, Havana; F. F. Sanbillana, Spain; F. L. Hillert, Baltimore; Mrs. Mary Henry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Miss E. D. Ryan, New-Orleans; James Armstrong, Baltimore; Y. Cyrues, Rev. John W. Norris, Rev. Wm. Quinn, New-York; E. Goupil. Par's; Capt. the Hon. N. Melville. Eng.; J. Escobar, Mexico; Thomas Reid, Scotland; H. R. V. Ames, Canada; L. Steward, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Miss Whiting, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. David Hamilton, Kentucky; Mrs. John Fowler, two children and servant, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ludens, Philadelphia; Miss Jones, Baltimore; M. Oppenheimer, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Neill, Eng.; Louis Manley, R. Manley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Meiggs, Liverpool; A. J. Petrie, New-York; A. E. Codding, Massachusetts; R. D. Cullen, Philadelphia; D. L. Dodge, H. Nevin, New-York; R. S. Carten, Brantford, C. W.; Allen McEwen, do.; C. S. Bradley, Providence; Jose de la Torriente, L. de la Torriente, Jose Frazer, J. M. de Elozaran, W. P. Taaffe, Havana; Charles de Saunay, F. M. de Eraso, Spain; Jose Luna y Lelos, Havana; E. H. House, Capt. Downer, New-York; H. J. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Rynders, Robert Hoe, Jr., New-York; G. N. Norton, Dr. Julian Hoboken, David Blako, J. Dodge, W. H. Hindle, Chicago; P. A. Dubreuil, France; Miss Robinson, Canandaigua; Mrs. Ann M. Avery, Brooklyn, Hugh Douglas, New-York; R. Wylie, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. Caron and child, France; L. [illegible], do.; Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Vaccaro, Tennessee; A. Rassa, do.; B. Rocco, M. Lanasa, Havana; Mrs. Theophilus Merry, Camden, N. J.

*In steamship Evening Star, for Havana.*—Mrs. C. Rezean and daughter, Theodore Harris, Charles E. Spencer, John O. Norton, George Moore, Horace D. Hall, Mrs. Tobin, Madame E. H. Dearien and servant, Major H. K. Lawrence, U. S. A.; George G. Knowles, William Dutton, Joseph Tessier, J. S. Martin, George Seigel, James O'Connor, Frank Baker, John Flanders, Henry Husfield, A. F. Baregre, N. L. Archer, J. C. Smith, Silas Wright, J. W. Ferguson, W. S. Tarbot, W. Smith, W. Mitchell, Miss C. Levant.

*In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.*—Capt. R. B. Brown, Capt. A. W. Bradbury, J. L. Keiser, Capt. O. P. Hervey, F. Collet, Mrs. Alice Carlon, two children and servant, Mrs. John Doig, E. B. Hunt, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 54 | Sun sets.... 7 18 | Moon rises.. —
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 16 | Gov. Island.. 8 05 | Hell Gate.. 9 27

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 29.

### Cleared.

Steamships Parkesburgh, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. R. Raymond; City of Limerick, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamers Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, Jas. Hand; Octorora, James, Baltimore.

Barks G. W. Morton, Sleeper, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Jeannie, (Br.,) Smith, Melbourne, Australia, Fisher, Ricard & Co.; Kenland, (Russ.,) Selmer, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Wanderer, (Pruss.,) Boyle, Antwerp, William Salem & Co.; St. Olaff, (Norw.,) Mulin, Cork, Holmbee & Balchen; Persia, Pitman, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs E. Miller, (Br.,) Matthews, Nassau, F. T. Montel & Barto; Wanderer, (Br.,) Peterson, Cork, Askell, Tufts & Co.; Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Ereilia, (Aust.,) Paiturnich, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; St. George, (Br.,) Le Coy, Weymouth, W. P. Norwall & Co.; Iantiana, (Dutch,) Downes, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Lily, (Br.,) Worden, Belfast, Hewlett & Torrance; Robert Mowe, Perry, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooners Mary Shields, Waill, Augusta, Me., Bentley, Smith & Co.; A Kelly, Burr, Fort Olinch; Florence, Snow, Gloucester; Village Bell, Butter, Norfolk, H. E. Brown & Co.; Hunt, Snow, Portsmouth, N. H., Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Marsh, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; J. A. Parsons, Bachelor, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Samuel G. Miles, Jones, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Sloop Mary Gray, Havens, New-London.

### Arrived.

H. B. M. ship Jason, Von Donop, Halifax 4 ds. She is 1,712 tons, 21 guns, and has a crew of 275 men. 28th, 70 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged colors with Am. ship R. Robinson, Long, from Liverpool for New-York, and ship London, Moore, from London June 9; also ship Wensley Dale.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Petrel, Davies, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. gunboat R. R. Cuyler, Philadelphia.

Ship R. Robinson, Long, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. and 410 passengers to Snow & Burgess. No deaths or births. 14th inst., lat. 46 20, lon. 47, passed nine icebergs. Has been 15 days from the Banks, with light winds and thick weather.

Ship Frednars, (Norw.,) Bronlund, Porsgrund, Norway, 54 ds., with and 72 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship London, Moore, London and the Isle of Wight June 15, with mdse. and 252 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Have had light winds and dense fogs the entire passage. 26th inst., off Block Island, passed ship E. Z., from Bordeaux.

Ship Universe, Hatten, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. and 424 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had two deaths and one birth on the passage. 23d inst., lat. 41 20, lon. 64 30, passed steamship Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool. 26th, lat. 48 48, lon. 70, passed steamship Edinburgh, hence for Liverpool.

Ship A. M. Lawrence, Hugens, Trieste 67 ds., with mdse. to Jaquemot & Christmas.

Bark Edward Hill, Sylvester, Malaga June 12, passed the Rock 13th, with fruit to Charles A. Hill. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. 10th inst., lat. 43 25, lon. 48, passed to leeward of two large icebergs, and saw a quantity of field ice. 16th, lat. 43 05, lon. 59 40, was in collision with an English bark, which carried away our jibboom, fore topmast, cutwater, stove bulwarks, and did other damage. 25th, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 03, was boarded by U. S. steamer Augusta, cruising.

Bark Gutenberg, (Brem.,) Raschen, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 361 passengers to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Bark Adam V. Koss, (Hol.,) Viett, Cardiff 59 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Susan M. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Durkee, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to D. Starr.

Bark S. H. Waterman, (Br.,) Elliott, Gibraltar June 21, with cork, etc., to Brockway & Baker. Sld. in co. with brig Belle Barnard, of Boston, from Leghorn for Boston.

Bark Warden Law, (of Sunderland,) Philpot, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to order. 16th inst., lat. 43 05, lon. 59 40, came in collision with barkentine Edward Hill, carrying away our fore topgallant mast and yard, stove bulwarks, broke nine stancheons, lost sails, etc.

Bark Drago, (Aust.,) Cardiff 44 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark Ionic, (of Portland,) Hichborn, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to H. S. Vining.

Bark Ellen, Sinclair, Remedios 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark John Robinson, (of South Shields,) Bird, Columbo April 10, with coffee, etc., to Dehon, Clark & Bridges.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Crowell, Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Baker & Crowell. The privateer Florida was in port on the 22d, caulking and coaling, and did not expect to leave for two or three days. A whaling schr., of New-Bedford, arr. 22d, which had considerable oil on board, and would ship it in a British vessel for home.

Brig Pedro, Wallace, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Peck & Church.

Brig Wardell, Shackford, Remedios 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Robert Arthur, (of St. John N. B.,) Davis, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaim.

Brig Lagra, Gray, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Waltham, (of Boston,) Auld, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Venus, (of Poole, Eng.,) Dunning, Fogo, N. F., 35 ds., in ballast to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Eliza, (of Digby, N. S.,) Morehouse, Cow Bay, C. B., 18 ds., with coal to Edmiston Bros.

Brig Olga, (Ital.,) Castellano, Bordeaux 37 ds., with mdse. to Amedee H. Simonin.

Brig Aimie, (Fr.,) Houget, St. Pierre, N. F., 23 ds., with fish to Rorke & De Girardin.

Schr. Haxall, Bogert, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Moonlight, Stutes, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Hattie Low, Mumford, Virginia, with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Hound, (Br.,) Pearman, Bermuda 6 ds., with cotton, etc., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Condor, (Br.,) Romkey, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with fish to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Sturges, Portland, Conn., 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. John Wright, Wilcox, Portland, Conn., 2 days, with stone.

Schr. James M. Brinerd, Russell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Osprey, (Br.,) Rice, Rockport, N. B., 16 ds., with stone and spars to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Hiawatha, Ingraham, Willets Point, in ballast.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Hutchings, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. John E. Wotten, Brown, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. William Mazyck, Johnson, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Soper, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. L. F. Smith, Cobb, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Delphi, Handy, New-Bedford 3 ds., with pickets.

Schr. Anna W. Jacobs, Jacobs, Providence.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

### Below.

Ship E. Z., from Bordeaux.
Ship R. Robinson, Long, from Liverpool.
Ship Mercury, French, from Havre.
Bremen ship Bremerhaven, from Bremen.
Also 1 ship and 2 barks, unknown.

### Sailed.

Steamships Evening Star and Creole.
Steamship Ellen S. Terry.
Ships W. S. Lindsay, Vive la France, Logan.
Barks Anna and Berth, Jupiter, Albertina, Leronet, Adelaide.
Brigs Wilhelmus, Finlayson, Maine, Alice Franklin, Scotia, Mystic.
Schr. Arctic, and others.

### Miscellaneous.

Mathewtown, Inagua, July 14.—The bark Kate, of Turks Island, from New-York for Hayti, on the night of the 7th inst., went ashore on the northeast point of Little Inagua, bilged, and became a total loss. A portion of her cargo has been saved and brought here.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 29.—Arr. bark Albert the Good, (Br.,) Peacock, London; brig Ocean Wave, Rondout; schrs. Herbert, (Br.,) Turks Island.

Spoken—July 2, lat. 50 30, lon. 42 50; ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, from New-York for Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Arr. ship Ferdinand, Ballesdeak, Valencia; schr. R. W. Troth, Hatheron, Guayanilla, P. R.

Spoken—July 21, lat. 32 13, lon. 70 45, brig Calamneck, of New-York, bound S.

GUAYANILLA, P. R., July 13.—Sld. brig Scotland, Francis, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—At the Breakwater July 28, ship Tamerlane, Jackson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; steamer Planet, from New-York for Washington.

### Spoken, &c.

W. H. Crawford—schr., bound S., 28th inst., off Absecomb.

John W. Miner—schr., bound W., 5th inst., lat. 37 08, lon. 37 21.

Catharina—Oldenburg brig, bound E., signalized 9th inst., lat. 40 23, lon. 43 42.

Hound—Br. bark, bound E., signalized 14th inst., lat. 36 48, lon. 54 03.

C. M. Walton—fishing schr., of Provincetown, all well, 15th inst., lat. 46 33, lon. 49 20.

Abbie Forrest—schr., hence for Amsterdam, 18th inst.

Emma Ives—English brig, of Pictou, from Hamburg for New-York, with 145 passengers on board, 25th inst., lat. 41 56, lon. 64 45. H. B. M. ship Jasen gave them medical assistance.

Albatross—English ship, 124 days from Calcutta for Liverpool, June 27, lat. 42 19, lon. 28 47. The bark Edward Hill supplied them with wood and coal.

D. Cobden Murray—U. S. bark, cruising, 18th inst., lat. 42 17, lon. 56 28.

Kanawha—bark, from Montevideo for London, 8th inst., lat. 31, lon. 42.

TO LIQUOR STOREKEEPERS.—WANTED to purchase a liquor store, one that is doing a good business. Apply at No. 10 Battery-place, this day from 11 to 12 o'clock.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,
Loss of memory,
Weak nerves,
Horror of diseases,
Dimness of vision,
Hot hands,
Dryness of the skin,
Loss of power,
Difficulty of breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the back,
Flushing in the body,
Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
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GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
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